

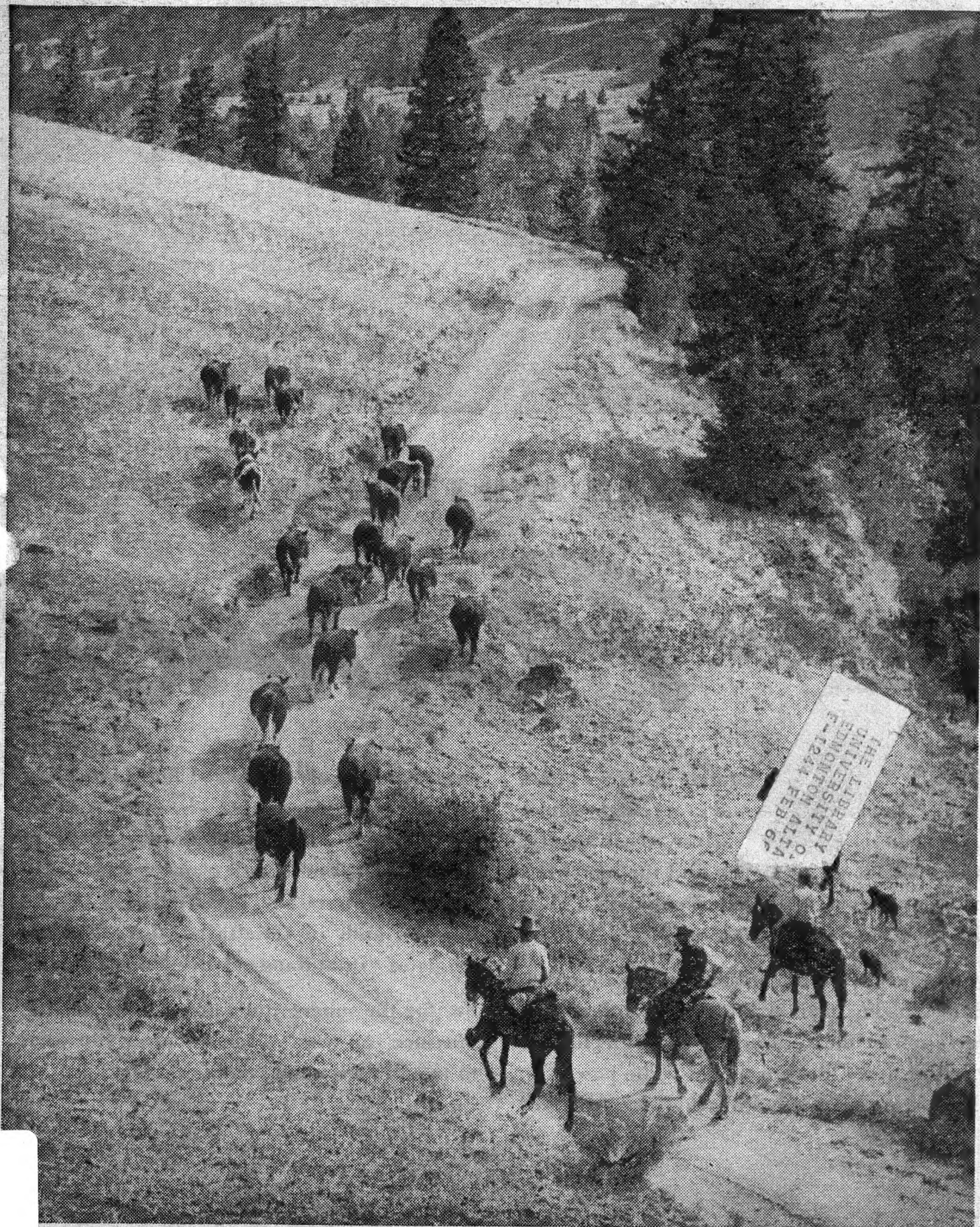
17 OCT 1952

appr

# Farm and Ranch REVIEW

OCTOBER, 1952

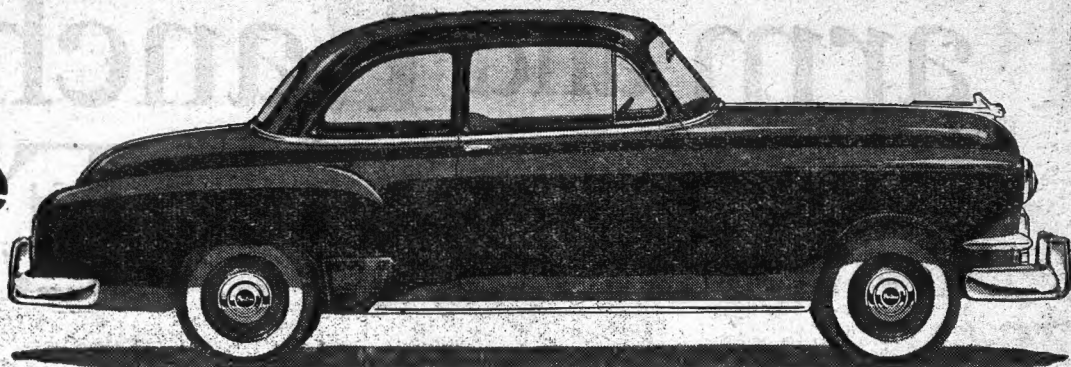
LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF ALBERTA



BARD  
S  
560  
F225  
v.48:  
no.10  
1952

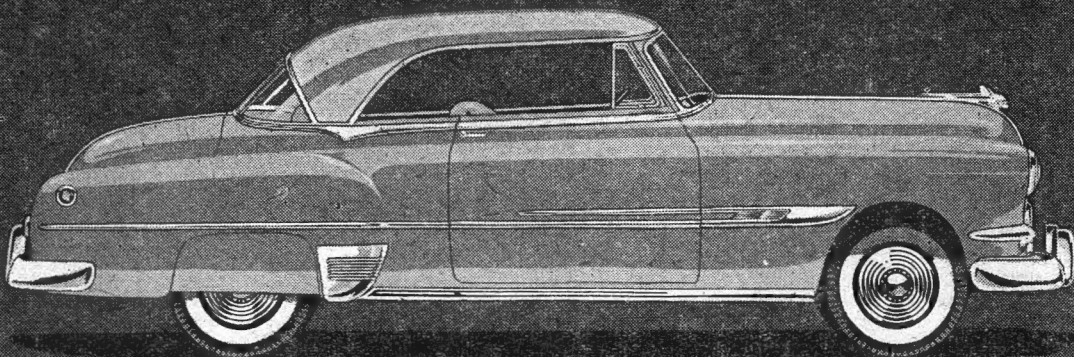


# In the Low-Price Field



*Illustrated—Fleetleader Special 2-Door Sedan*

# In the Luxury Field



*Illustrated—Chieftain Catalina "8"*

**DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR AND FEATURE FOR FEATURE**

*you can't beat* **PONTIAC!**



Yes, there's a Pontiac for every purse and purpose—and every single model gives you the distinctive Silver Streak beauty, the brilliant performance and the matchless riding comfort which puts Pontiac in a class by itself for downright value.

Gorgeous two-tone interior color ensembles, harmonizing perfectly with exterior colors, give new richness and beauty to the Fleetleader Deluxe and Chieftain models. The powerful, high-compression Pontiac "6" and "8"

engines are justly renowned for engineering excellence and operating economy. And remember—only Pontiac offers you a choice of *two* completely automatic transmissions—silk-smooth \*PowerGlide in Fleetleader Deluxe models, and, in Chieftains, the effortless magic of \*Dual-Range Hydra-Matic Drive.

So, for the model you want . . . the driving pleasure you want . . . at the price you want to pay . . . see your Pontiac dealer!

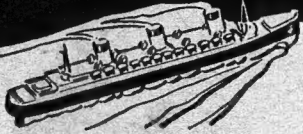
\*Optional at extra cost

**A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE**



Let  
**CANADIAN  
NATIONAL**  
arrange your

## OLD COUNTRY SAILING



### aboard any Steamship Line!

When planning an ocean trip to ANY distant land, let Canadian National Railways make your reservations. We are agents for ALL Steamship Lines.

For Christmas sailings of the  
"MAASDAM," NOV. 24  
"ASCANIA," DEC. 6  
"STOCKHOLM," DEC. 11  
"SCYTHIA," DEC. 13

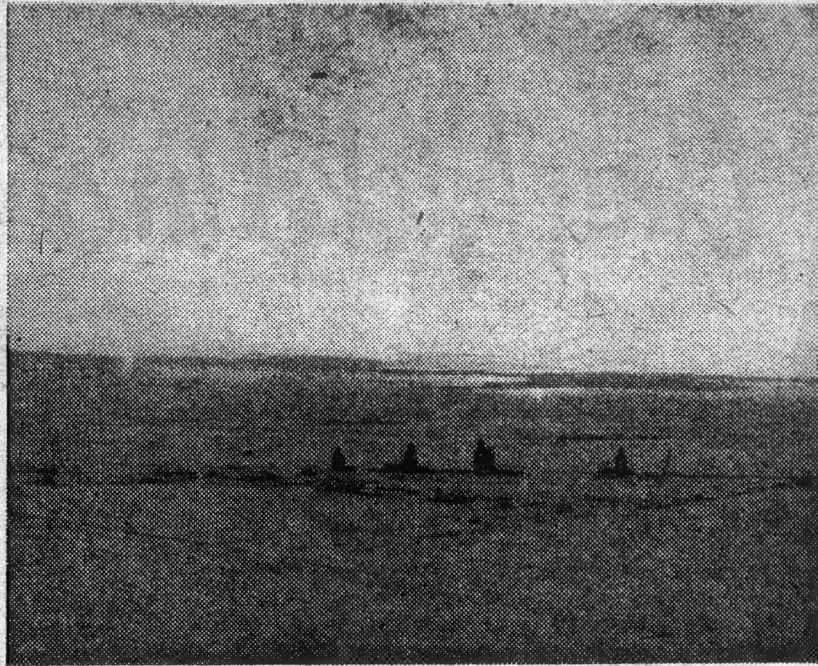
from Halifax, Canadian National Railways will operate through tourist sleeping cars from points in Western Canada to shipside.

Reserve your accommodation  
NOW for the Coronation.

See your nearest C.N.R. agent

**CANADIAN  
NATIONAL**

## Prairie Dawn



National Film Board Photo.

## Wrong thing— wrong time

THE late Alex Fleming of High River was master of caustic comments that are still recalled with relish by his friends. One time in referring to a man whom Alex considered to be lacking in social graces, he said: "He's just like a jersey cow that gives down a brimming pail of milk — and then puts her foot in it."

That observation has seemed particularly applicable to Alberta weather this fall, and last fall, and at many another time of many another year. Alberta has a diabolical gift for amiably giving almost a full pail of milk and then putting her foot in it, or switching her tail across the milker's face, or committing some similar faux pas.

This harvest season has given an example. With the crop almost in hand, there comes a slap of rainy weather, then two or three days of drying west winds which bring recovery and a tendency to forget what an ornery critter Alberta is. Just as machinery gets going again, along comes another burst of rain, so the good west wind was

wasted effort. Again another gracious gesture of sun and wind to repair the damage, followed without apparent reason by another bout of meanness.

Of course what ties us to her is that we know she can give that brimming pail if so minded and quite often she does. Otherwise we'd have given her back to her former owner long ago. But with what tremors of uncertainty we watch as the pail begins to fill and foam. Will she let us get it safely out of her way or will she kick it over at the last minute? She is not a gentle, dependable producer.

## Argentina imports wheat

ARGENTINA is importing wheat this year the International Federation of Agricultural Producers says.

I.F.A.P. reports the once great wheat exporting nation is importing 7.6 million bushels of wheat from United States during August-October, 1952. The United States wheat will be used to supplement the short Argentina 1951-52 crop which is considerably below normal domestic needs.

## The Farm and Ranch Review

Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alberta

Vol. XLVIII.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

No. 10

James H. Gray, Editor

P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

### CONTENTS

	Page
Editorials	4 and 5
The Newest Thing in Fertilizers	10
The Ducks Are Pests	14
Dr. Morley's Sermon	16
The Garden Page	18
Letters	24
Our Progress is Just Starting	32
Fun Page	35
Kerry Wood	38
Aunt Sal	44
How to Make Quilts	48

Published Monthly by  
Farm and Ranch Review Limited  
Printed by Western Printing &  
Lithographing Co. Ltd.  
Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alta.  
Entered as Second-class Mail  
Matter at the Post Office,  
Calgary, Alta.  
Member of the  
Audit Bureau of Circulations  
EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES  
Room 201, 7 Adelaide St. East,  
Toronto, Ont.  
W. H. Peirce, Representative

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in B.C., Alta., Sask. and Manitoba when remittance is made direct to our office — 15c for 1 year, 25c for 2 years or 50c for 5 years. Elsewhere in Canada, \$1.00 for 1 year, U.S.A. and foreign, \$1.00 for 1 year. DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES: Eighty cents per agate line.

## "Shoulder gall didn't keep my horse from work"

says Martin Paul,  
Peewee Valley, Kentucky

"I thought my horse would be laid up for a week until I tried Absorbine. It helped give relief in a few hours. I'd recommend it to any farmer."

There's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to strains, puffs, bruises. Not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, similar congestive troubles.

A stand-by over 50 years, used by many veterinarians. Will not blister, remove hair. Only \$2.50 a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

**ABSORBINE**



Model 12A

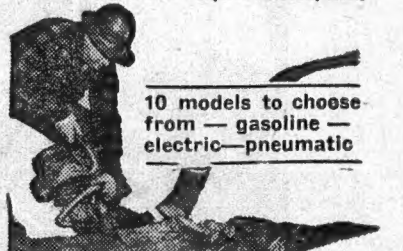
## MALL CHAIN SAW NOW MADE IN CANADA COSTS YOU LESS

This little hand-size gas chain saw fells trees up to 42 inches wide with one cut. Handy for farm timbering—cutting fence posts—trimming hedge—pruning—clearing power lines. Now costs less than ever before because it's made in Canada. Write today.

Send for Free Booklet "Goldmine in Trees"

## MALL TOOL LTD.

34 Queen Elizabeth Blvd. • Dept. 17-Q Toronto, Ontario



10 models to choose from — gasoline — electric — pneumatic



## THINKING ABOUT BUYING



## LIVESTOCK?



Talk it over  
with  
your manager

The Canadian Bank  
of Commerce

148-2

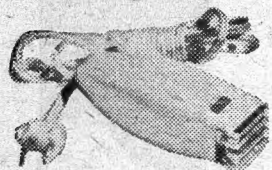
**MEN  
PAST  
40**

Men afflicted with Bladder Trouble, Getting Up Nights, Pains in Back, Hips, Legs, Nervousness, Dizziness, Physical Inability and General Impotency send for our amazing **FREE BOOK** that

tells how you may correct these conditions and have new health and zest in life. Write today. No Obligation.

Excelsior Institute, Dept. 3901, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

## ELECTRIC RAZOR



Only  
**\$6.95**  
DOUBLY  
GUARANTEED

TRY IT—without risking 1c—  
for 30 DAYS ON YOUR OWN BEARD!

Say "goodbye and good riddance" to old-fashioned shaving methods! Start shaving the STERLING ELECTRIC way and enjoy the cleanest, coolest, smoothest, most-comfortable shaves of your life. Toughest whiskers come off clean as a whistle — and FAST! The STERLING mows 'em down like magic! Yes, here's every advantage of electric shaving at an incredible low price... only \$6.95 complete. You'll save the entire low cost in a few months in blades and shaving cream you don't buy! Not a toy, not a gadget. Far from it! Precision-made. Looks, handles, performs like razors costing 3, 4 and 5 times more! Look at these "expensive razor" features...

• 4 precision shaving heads! • Automatic safety guide-bar.  
• Hollow-ground cutting blades! • Powerful 60-cycle motor.  
• Blades honed in special • Cutting blades chrome plated  
diamond-honing compound for lifetime service.

IMPORTANT: This razor operates on 60 cycle only.

• AND MORE! Handsome white plastic case, 6 ft. extension cord, self-starting, self-sharpening, self-lubricating... all for the incredible low \$6.95 price... and DOUBLY GUARANTEED!

YOU DON'T RISK A PENNY TO TRY IT! Make us prove it! Send for the Sterling today. When it arrives use it on your own beard for 30 days. If you don't agree that the Sterling is the shaving value of all time, return it for an immediate, no-questions-asked refund. If you keep it, you're protected for ONE YEAR by our written guarantee against mechanical defect. Rush your order. Quantities limited. Send only \$1.00. Pay postman \$5.95 plus postage on delivery. Or send \$6.95 with order and we ship postage paid! LADIES—NOTE: the Sterling shaves underarms, legs smooth and fast. You'll love it!

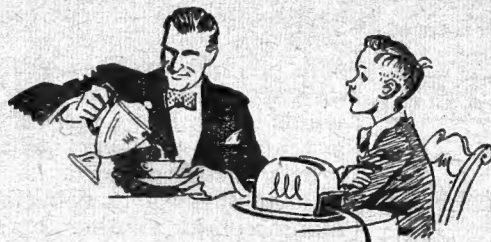
MODERN MERCHANDISE SALES Dept.  
Suite 74, Yonge Arcade, Toronto Ont.  
Dept. FRR.



# Any Nickel in our house?



"Sure, son! There's nickel all through the house. The heating elements in our toaster, iron, range and percolator are made of nickel-chromium wire. Our knives and forks are made of silver-plated nickel silver. There's nickel in the electric clock and thermostat. There's a lot of nickel in our car too."



"That must take a lot of nickel!"

"It does! International Nickel alone produces over 250 million pounds a year. Last year Inco spent 23 million dollars so that they could produce *more* nickel. It's a good thing we don't have to buy nickel from other countries ... because right now a lot of it is needed for equipment for our defense."

**CANADIAN**  
*Nickel*



"The Romance of Nickel"  
a 72 page book fully illustrated,  
will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited • 25 King Street West, Toronto



# The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

## The big strikes now are against Canadian farmers

**T**WO strikes and a strike threat, all aimed directly at the farmers by the labor unions involved, deserve a lot more attention from the producers than they are likely to get. A pattern has emerged in these strikes which bodes no good for the producers, though it does help dispel the notion that farmers and trades unions have something in common. Let's look at the strikes.

The first occurred in B.C. at a fruit cannery. It was pulled at the right moment for a shut-down of the cannery would have ruined the fruit crop. Faced with this threat to their income, the farmers drove their trucks into the plant, took over the machines and the strike was quickly broken. In Ontario, a similar walkout occurred at a tomato cannery. But there, when the farmers sought to take over to save their crops there were rumors of a sympathetic strike to cut the power supply. The strike was settled.

The third, and most serious episode occurred at the head of the lakes where the grain handlers sought to capitalize on a national and agricultural crises in order to exact exorbitant wage rates that can only be adequately described as blackmail.

To get to be a grain handler does not require any lengthy period of apprenticeship. For the most part, it is

**Little Skill Required** unnecessary on this job to be able to tell flax from wheat, or oats from barley. A moderate degree of skill is required in pushing brooms and shovels and in directing eight-inch spouts into the holds of loading lake vessels. It is, in the main, work that comes under the heading of common labor. For doing it the grain handlers were paid a minimum of \$1.02 per hour and worked a 48-hour week. On Sept. 1, 1951, the elevator companies voluntarily increased the minimum rate to \$1.12 per hour.

As the farmers prepared to take off the greatest wheat crop in history, as the transportation resources of the nation were mobilized to get as much of this crop out of the country as possible before freeze-up, as rigid delivery quotas were enforced everywhere, the elevator employees rushed out a strike vote.

They demanded an increase in wages to \$1.62 per hour and a 40-hour week. In the stormy history of Canadian trades unions, we doubt if any more outrageously ridiculous demand was ever made. The way things are decided in this democracy is by secret ballot. In this case, the workers were required to sign their names to their ballots so that everyone would know how each man voted. It is small wonder that the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of going on strike.

The strike was averted when the elevator companies agreed to pay blackmail wage rates. The basic minimum was raised to \$1.35 an hour for 40 hours. The men will go on working 48 hours as before, but with time and a half for overtime. Under the new terms of the agreement, the broom-and-shovel brigade will get an increase of \$71.24 per month to bring the basic minimum wage

for a 48-hour work-week to \$300 a month. In addition, each will collect \$110 for a retro-active increase back to last January, plus overtime for all the time worked over 40 hours a week in August.

So the elevator companies now must pay their least skilled employees at the lake-head \$300 a month or \$3,600 a year for a six-day week if it is worked. Actually, the companies do not pay this, it will come out of the pockets of the farmers in the form of increased charges or lower patronage dividends. Nor is this all. It poses a tough problem for the Pools and line elevator companies. If a car sweeper or spout handler is worth \$300 a month at Fort William, what is an expert country elevator agent worth?

The pattern of these strikes is obvious. They were not directed against the companies but against the producers. They came at a time when the producers had to market their crops or face disaster. Here

## The farmers still give heaping measures for the money

**A**S the harvest proceeded complaints started to be heard about the low protein quality of this wheat crop. Protein is important in wheat. It is one of the factors which makes it the best wheat in the world for mixing with other softer wheats. It seems that protein goes up under very dry growing conditions and a year such as we have had, which made the bumper crop, was not conducive to protein development. So, we say, the complaining started.

No country in the world has set higher standards in the grading of its wheat. None does a better job to see that these standards are maintained. The buyers of Canadian wheat know that No. 1 Northern is the hallmark of quality. All this is as it should be. We wouldn't change it for the world. But we find it more than passing strange that the Canadian wheat farmer is one of the few producers of goods who still operates on the full measure of value principle. When the people of the world buy his wheat, they know that they are getting exactly what they buy—60 pounds to the bushel of stated quality grain.

What are we trying to say? This: There has been, in the last three decades, a steady dilution not only of quality but also of quantity in many things we buy. We go to a lumber yard to buy some 2 x 6's to put a floor in a granary. What we get is lumber that measures 1½ x 5¾. We buy and pay for 1,000 board feet of lumber. We actually receive 875 feet. If we are old fashioned and specify No. 1 grade, we'll get something that would have been about No. 3 grade a couple of decades ago.

There was once a time when we bought soap by the large bar and cut it up into cakes. Remember the "pure castille" that

the unions were following the precedent set by the railway unions two years ago. They, too, chose the time when a strike would hit hardest at the primary producers.

Once we understand what is going on, we'll no longer be taken in by nonsense about their being a community of interest between the unions and the farmers. In the process of awakening, it would be good for the producers to look around and find out who came to their support and who took to the hills for fear they would have to stand up and be counted. One thing we noticed was the strange quiet that descended on Saskatchewan. That normal geyser of sound and fury, The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, was struck dumb. The politicians in Regina, Edmonton and Winnipeg all studiously looked the other way.

An effort was made to give the impression that this was a private dispute between the elevator companies at Fort William and their workers. It was nothing of the kind. It was a Hitlerian act of aggression against the farmers. It was a double-barrelled shot gun held against the heads of the farmers and the national interest. The success of the operation points a moral for other unions. It is this:

If you want to get away with murder, pull a strike when the nation or the primary producers are as nearly helpless as possible. You don't have to be reasonable. You only have to be completely ruthless.

had the pink splotches in it. Soap was soap, it lasted indefinitely. Today we buy it in boxes of flakes, big boxes that are sometimes almost a quarter empty. We buy large jars of cold cream and discover that the jar is almost as heavy when empty as it was when full. Even the light bulbs, that once lasted indefinitely, now come with specially built-in defects calculated to make them burn out quicker.

Most of us remember the expression "all wool and a yard wide". Today a suit the salesman tells us is all-wool may contain cotton, nylon and various other materials as substitutes for wool. In some cities, feed merchants still cling to the superstition that a bale of hay weighs a 100 pounds—when they sell hay, that is. Order a ton of hay and they'll deliver 20 bales and call it a ton. It will weigh perhaps 1,500 pounds.

In other lines, "first quality" used to mean the best that money could buy. Today it may represent a third or fourth grade line, inferior to "fancy", "select", "extra fancy", etc. The farmer, when he goes to market today, must rely on his own good judgment in laying out his hard-earned cash. But his customers still get 60 pounds to the bushel of wheat which, if it is graded No. 1 Northern, is No. 1 Northern. As we say, we wouldn't change this for anything. In a world such as this, where there is a steady diminution of standards of all kinds, it's good to have something on which we can hold fast, like a bushel measure that contains 60 pounds. Yet we cannot help but feel, when the millers complain because our wheat is somewhat lower in protein than it would be in a drouth year, that they are straining just a little to have something to complain about.



# Farm and Ranch Editorials

## They want to weld cranks onto Cadillacs

**T**HE apostles of the futures market, having utterly failed to sell their bill of goods to Prairie farmers, now, seemingly, are turning their attention to eastern business men. That, anyway, is a fair assumption from a recent editorial in the Financial Post. One reason why the campaign failed out here was that the farmers knew all the facts from having lived with them. Having none of the facts, eastern business men may be impressed by the Financial Post editorial. Certainly it is the sort of an editorial that would be likely to appear if none of the readers knew the facts.

Here, for the edification and amusement of our readers is the Financial Post editorial:

### Salesmen wanted for wheat

A few months hence Canada could be up against a wheat marketing problem that would make even the most serious ones in the past look small. Yet, beyond a little excitement over a threatened grain handlers' strike at the Lakehead last week, Ottawa seems to show no concern.

There has been absolutely no hint of any change from the present policy of having all grain channeled through a rigid state monopoly and at prices fixed regardless of competition or fluctuating world demand. There has been no suggestion from official quarters of restoring the open market and thus enlisting the aid of the regular grain trade and its corps of world experienced salesmen.

Meanwhile, the biggest wheat crop in Canada's history is beginning to pour into the elevators. Total may reach a staggering 675 million bushels or 525 million bushels more than we normally need ourselves. To get that sold around the world before another harvest would be a major job at any time. This year it is going to be much tougher.

Canada is not the only country where nature has been generous. United States production is the second highest on record. For the world as a whole production is placed at 258 million tons, or 10 million above the previous record in 1938-39.

That time, as the Canadian growers and the Canadian taxpayers may well remember, we had quite a job getting our surplus wheat sold. It took several years.

In this new big crop we have an opportunity of getting good Canadian wheat into the mouths of consumers who have not had a taste of it for years, of re-opening old markets and creating new ones. We can do this if we really start to sell and if we make use of all our marketing machinery.

How wrong can you get, anyway? Perhaps we should coin a new phrase here — "Financial Post wrong" — to indicate something that goes away above 100-proof error.

The implications of this editorial is that the grain trade at home and abroad is on a gigantic sit-down strike against Canadian Wheat. Such a suggestion slanders the Canadian grain trade. Through co-operation with the Canadian Wheat Board, the private grain traders have done a magnificent job of finding customers for Canadian wheat. Canadian wheat has gone into markets never before opened to our grain. At the same time, private dealers and millers abroad have also done a good merchandising job as far as Canadian wheat is concerned. Were it not for the world shortage of American dollars, which creates problems for all our customers, an even better job would have been done.

So the grain traders are all pushing the sales of Canadian wheat abroad. We have, in fact, all the salesmen we would have if the futures market were operating, and we have a couple more — the Canadian Wheat Board and the Department of Trade and Commerce.

**It is precisely because we have added these potent and energetic salesmen to our selling force that we have been able to market one big crop after another. Apparently the Financial Post thinks the way to increase sales even further is to fire the star salesmen.**

One fact that stood out in the last crop year was the widening market that was found for Canadian Wheat. We got it onto more tables, in more far-away places of the world than ever before. Yet the Financial Post works itself into a lather over consumers who haven't had a taste of our wheat for years. Where are these consumers and why aren't they eating our wheat? Where are they, that is, except in the imagination of the Financial Post?

Our readers will no doubt be struck by the aura of fantasy that surrounds this whole editorial. The futures market propagandists are like jobbers caught with a factory full of parts for old steam threshers. The world has run off and left them. But they refuse to understand that the modern combine would be improved not at all if it had some rusty condensers from a steam engine grafted onto its carburetor. And that is the position the Grain Exchange is in. No modern method of handling the sale of our wheat is any good if it does not have an antiquated and completely obsolete futures market system welded onto it.

★

### How initiative is stifled by Ottawa bureaucrats

**T**HE Experimental Farm field days have come and gone, once again. From all accounts, they were most successful for every year more and more farmers are driving farther and farther to attend field days. It is then that the boys on the Experimental Stations come into their own. Through their field days they get the opportunity to fulfill their primary function, making the advances of science available to the people on the land. A field day, any field day, is worth driving a long way to see. The real appreciation of the farmers of the help they can get is welcome repayment to these conscientious officials for their painstaking efforts.

This is the work they like doing best, bringing their experiments down to the grass roots level. Unfortunately, since the reorganization and centralization of the extension work in the hands of Mr. Gardiner's Ottawa bureaucracy, it is about the only opportunity they get. The marks of the dead hand of the information service bureaucracy upon the Experimental Farms is everywhere apparent.

It occurs to us that our farm readers

may be interested in a couple of examples of how this bureaucracy is stifling the spirit of the Experimental Farms. On a recent visit to a station, the editor of the Farm and Ranch discovered several interesting projects then under way. Naturally, we tried to get articles written about them for Farm and Ranch readers. In the old days, it would have been easy. Now, however, all such writing must first be submitted to Ottawa. Then it has to be rewritten. Then it goes through a mill that clutters the effort with caveats and qualifications. With luck, it may be passed for publication within four or five months. So when it comes to writing the reaction is — what's the use!

Some time ago an outstanding authority at one of the farms made a speech in his specialty which got reported in a city newspaper. It was a splendid summary of a new farming development. We contacted the expert and asked for permission to reprint the speech in full. He refused on the grounds that he had explicit orders from Ottawa that anything released for publication had to first be submitted to and edited by the Information Service. Making speeches was fine, but getting the same information into the hands of 125,000 farm readers was forbidden.

Senseless? Downright stupid? Of course it is, but that's the way the bureaucracy operates. If Mr. Gardiner wants to restore both the prestige and usefulness of his Experimental Farms he can do it very simply — abolish his whole Information Service and let the extension work be done by those who know how, the men on the stations.

As a bottle-neck, the Information Service is stifling the spirit of the people on the stations. As an informational service it is a total loss. So, in fact, are the elaborate and expensive publicity departments maintained by the other departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

In Ottawa and elsewhere, thousands of employees are kept busying grinding out endless streams of useless information which clutter the wastebaskets of the land, which nobody asks for and nobody reads. The Senate Committee, at the last session of Parliament recommended that the activities of these departments be drastically curtailed. We'd go even further — abolish them altogether both nationally and provincially and give everybody a break — the taxpayers, the editors, the postmen and the janitors alike!

★

### Nolan annoyed

(From the Wheat Pool Budget)

**J**EREMIAH NOLAN, the Chicago grain broker who lost a court decision to the Canadian government before the Privy Council, now asks the question "Are the investments of the United States citizens safe in Canada or are they vulnerable in the future?"

Mr. Nolan had 40,000 bushels of barley in store at Fort William. The Wheat Board at the instigation of the Canadian government took over this grain when it advanced the barley price by 30 cents a bushel. The government maintained that under its farm policy the additional 30 cents properly belonged to the farmers.

If Mr. Nolan does not want to do business in Canada, he can confine his speculative activities to his own country.



# High level of debate features U.S. campaign

By BEN MALKIN

THE United States Presidential campaign, now entering its last phase, has been remarkable for several things.

First, it has been almost completely free from personalities, and instead has been fought on the basis of issues. There has been no serious effort to throw mud at either General Eisenhower, the Republican candidate, or Governor Stevenson, of Illinois, the Democratic aspirant for office.

Second, the issues have been more sharply defined than in most other election campaigns. This is perhaps indicative of the crisis through which the United States and, indeed, the free world, is passing.

Finally, the campaign has shown that the United States press has achieved an outstanding degree of fairness, objectivity and maturity. The majority of newspapers, however fiercely partisan they might be editorially for one candidate or the other, have been eminently fair in giving both sides good coverage in their news columns.

The domestic issues have been efficiency in government (this includes corruption, the influence of pressure groups, and wasteful public spending), Communist influence on government policy, and the continuation of the New Deal programme instituted by President Roosevelt and carried on by President Truman. The foreign issue has simply been: What to do about Russia? It is largely on these issues that the American people will vote in November.

## Against Sin

Both candidates, of course, oppose corruption in government, and Governor Stevenson has made no effort to condone the many cases of bribery brought to light during the Truman administration. In this connection, his record as Governor of Illinois is excellent. But when he took office in that state, the mess he had to clean up had been created by a Republican administration. Whether he could do as well with corruption started under a Democratic government is another question.

So far, Governor Stevenson has perhaps been a little more forthright in attacking pressure groups than has General Eisenhower. At the convention of the American Legion (one of the greatest pressure groups of all) in New York, Governor Stevenson said that millions of adult, male Americans were now veterans, and that pressure tactics designed to milk the public treasury on behalf of veterans could only have evil consequences for the country. This statement was an act of great courage.

General Eisenhower has opposed pressure groups in somewhat more general terms.

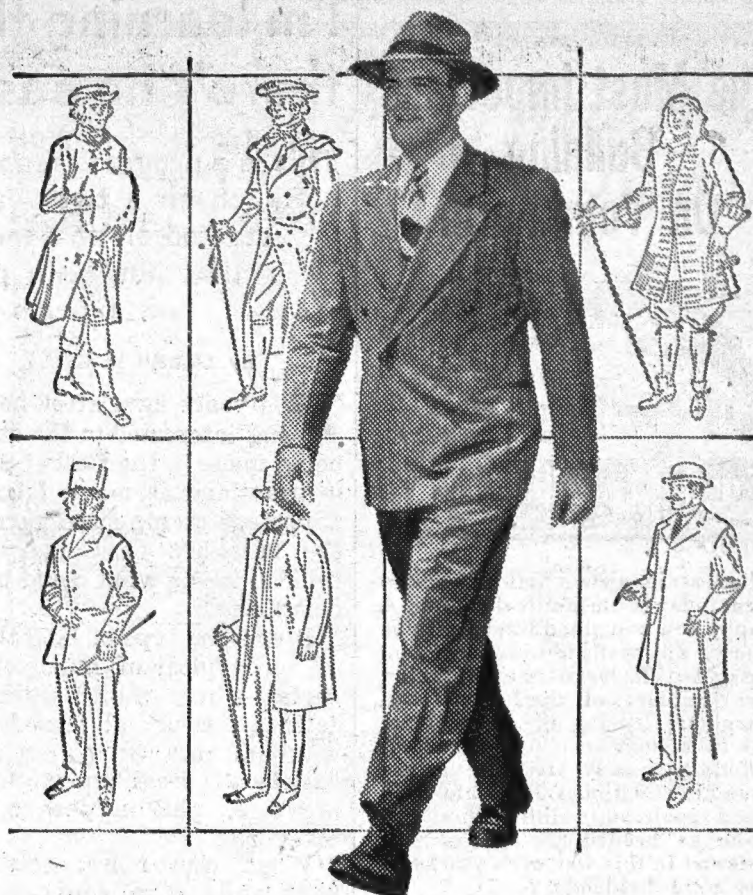
Both candidates have come out strongly against Communist influence in government. But both have indicated that this did not mean describing everyone as a Communist whose judgment was unpopular. Dissent from majority opinion does not mean disloyalty. Yet after agreeing on generalities, there seems to be a considerable difference of view between the candidates on particulars. General Eisenhower, for instance, refused to repudiate Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin, the Republican who had inferred that General Marshall, the U.S. chief of staff during the war and a warm personal friend of Eisenhower's, was a front for Communists. Moreover, Eisenhower supported Senator Jenner of Indiana, who has made similar statements about Marshall. Even Time Magazine, which strongly supports Eisenhower, described this Eisenhower action as political expediency. On the other hand Governor Stevenson, during his American Legion speech, appealed to Americans not to be indiscriminate in hunting Communists in government, not to lose essential values of freedom during this hunt, not to "burn down the barn with the rats." His speech was a positive declaration against McCarthyism.

## Korean War

On foreign policy, Governor Stevenson has seemed to be conciliatory, where General Eisenhower has tended to be aggressive. Governor Stevenson would pursue the present policy of containment of Russia, would seek every means to negotiate with Russia, and would compromise with but not appease the Soviet Union. This is simply a continuation of the policy known as the Truman Doctrine. Eisenhower has said that peaceful means must be found to liberate the countries of eastern Europe now under Moscow's control, and a way must be found for winning the war in Korea. This could involve much more than Stevenson, and the Democrats, contemplate.

It is doubtful that the war in Korea could be won without carrying the campaign to the Chinese mainland and, perhaps, touching off World War III. As well, it is doubtful that at this stage in history, it is possible to loosen Russia's grip on Europe by peaceful means. Russia is unlikely to surrender any advantage unless forced to.

Such questions of war and peace, the kind of government the United States is to have, the degree of freedom it is to enjoy, have to be settled by the American electors in November.



Something else  
that "makes the man"  
(and does even more for him!)

"Clothes make the man", says the old adage. And certainly a trim appearance *can* do much to help a man make a good impression on others.

But today more and more men are learning about another way to enhance their standing with certain people. That is, to own life insurance.

Take employers, for instance. To them, a man's ownership of life insurance suggests that he is foresighted, thrifty, realistic. Above all, it reflects willingness to accept responsibility — an attitude that impresses every employer.

In fact, *anyone* who learns that a man owns life insurance regards him with added respect. It represents one of the most important assets any man can have — an asset held by nearly all successful men in every walk of life.

Yet perhaps the most important effect of owning life insurance is on the policyholder himself. It gives him a sense of achievement. For in no other way can he create such a valuable estate for so little in so short a time. And this, in turn, adds to his own self-confidence.

So life insurance can do *more* than provide financial security for your family and yourself in later years. It also influences people in ways that help win success!



## AT YOUR SERVICE!

A trained life underwriter, representing one of the more than 50 Canadian, British and United States life insurance companies in Canada, will gladly help you plan for your family's security and your own needs in later years. Rely on him!

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

"IT IS GOOD CITIZENSHIP TO OWN LIFE INSURANCE"

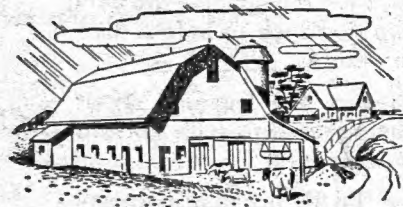


## The Most Important Building On Your Farm



The most important building on the farm today is the family dwelling. A happy and contented farm family is one of the best indications of success. Many farmers are today facing the problem of their sons and daughters leaving the farm. Here the farm home can play a part. It should have many facilities that are found in city homes. It should be in good repair, and painting should be done as needed. A little money invested in this way each year, will pay good dividends.

Imperial Bank will gladly lend you money on a Farm Improvement Loan to finance improvements in your house or other farm buildings. The barn and other buildings should be inspected each year for needed repairs. Your profits, upon which you depend for a living, can be greatly increased if your farm buildings are in good repair and designed to save all possible labour.



Well-kept farm buildings play an important part in getting top milk, meat or egg production. Fresh air never hurt anyone, but draughts and high humidity often affect the health of your livestock and poultry. Many farm accidents are caused by barns not being kept in a good state of repair. NOW is the time to make an inspection of your buildings and start a repair program.

See your Imperial Bank manager. He will gladly assist you with a Farm Improvement Loan up to \$3,000 for a period up to seven years at 5% simple interest for the construction or repair or modernization of your farm home or farm buildings. Loans for this purpose may be obtained up to 80% of the estimated cost of the project.

Imperial Bank Farm Improvement Loans may also be obtained for the purchase of farm implements, livestock or any other worthwhile farm improvement.

Bank at

# IMPERIAL

"the bank that service built"

43-2

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

## I'm learning the hard way there's no easy way out of weeds

This is a progress report by the editor of the Farm and Ranch on a two-year effort to get a grass farm started on an experimental basis. About all that has been proven so far is that the experts are usually right.

By JAMES H. GRAY

TWO years ago, after becoming interested in the strides being made in the United States in grassland farming, I bought a postage-stamp-sized farm on the outskirts of Calgary and decided to see what could be accomplished.

It was the type of land that is all too typical of much of Alberta — over-grazed, minerally deficient, rocky and eroded by wind and rain. On it grew every variety of weed known to the province, plus a few special categories.

What was more, this was hard land. If we could do anything to improve it, to make it really productive, it would prove something of value to Alberta farmers who were wrestling with similar problems in milder form.

Behind the purchase, too, was an urge to find out if soil conservation and improvement made sense, economically. Does it pay anybody to take beaten-up land, restore or rebuild its fertility? Are the returns from dirty fields less than from clean fields? Does our land actually repay us for any extra care we give it in the way of cropping and fertilizing? Does poor land offer an opportunity of capital investment?

It seemed to me that it did have two outstanding attractions. It would give me a superb homesite with the finest view between Raymond and Red Deer. It was the sort of land on which experiments could be set up that would appeal to every soil scientist and land improver in the province.

I was dead right on the first count and dead wrong on the second. I have persistently and consistently tried, in the course of two years, to interest the employees of all the branches of both the federal and provincial departments of agriculture in my project. I have invited them to come out and look at it, to recommend experiments that I can set up, to use the land if they so desire in any way they so desire. Well, in two years the only agriculturist I have succeeded in luring out to the place has been Graham Anderson, the former Ag.-Rep. at Calgary. Nor, indeed, have I been able to get any of them to suggest any experiments that I could conduct on my own hook.

Hence what has been done so

far had developed out of my own bountiful store of ignorance. If you have a full line of equipment and a lot of land, the weed problem can be largely solved by cultivation and spraying. But if this land had been broken and summerfallowed, what wouldn't have blown away would have washed away. This is land on which the weed problem has to be solved on the run as it were.

Naturally, the first question that arose was this: Is it possible to get a good stand of cultivated grasses growing without breaking up a pasture? Under natural conditions, grasses mature, set seed, the seed blows off, catches in the soil and some of it grows. So I decided to try broadcast seeding with a hand seeder. Here the P.F.R.A. came to my aid with recommendations of seed mixture.

In the fall of 1950, I seeded about five acres broadcast. The land was covered with stinkweed, Russian thistle, Canada thistle, wild roses. The weed coverage could be counted on to catch and hold the snow. Then, during the winter, I seeded another 10 acres into the snow. Early in the spring, before the snow had completely melted, I seeded another five acres.

I got a wonderful catch of

grass. By the end of May I counted the experiment a great success. Soon, I felt, the new grass would be choking out the weeds. The first dry spell changed everything. The weeds came on so quickly that most of the grass choked out. I then turned to 2,4-D. It was completely effective against the stinkweed and a host of other annuals. But it did nothing to the wild roses or Canada thistle. Indeed, it seemed to do them good for freed of competition from the others, they bloomed triumphantly.

Despite the rains of 1951, the horses had eaten themselves out of pasture by August and I was buying feed.

This spring I decided to break five acres, seed it to grass with Lorain oats as a cover crop. I proved the truth of the old adage of the fellows at the Lacombe Experimental Station that cover crops are robber crops. The stand of oats was thin. It was cut down by hail in June and then came again. In July I ran a spraying experiment with Cal Fairbanks of Chemi-Serve.

Fairbanks and others in the chemical business have been doing some work on leaf-feeding of grains by adding fertilizer to 2,4-D. Canada thistle grew rank in the oats along with stinkweed and of course wild roses. We sprayed the field with an ester formulation of 2,4-D that contained nitrogen, phosphorous, copper, manganese and cobalt. The oats were not depressed in growth at all and oats have been the one grain that has given the chemical people trouble. We had hoped for a kill in the stinkweed and to so suppress the Canada Thistle that it would not go to seed.

Curiously enough, the spray-

### Neighborly visit

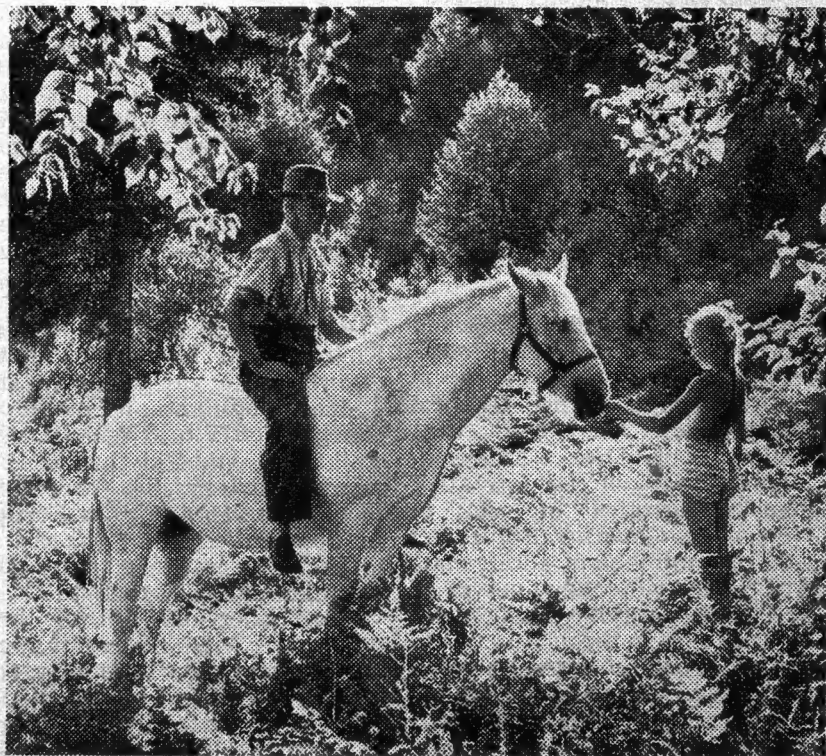


Photo by Clemson.



ing was almost a total failure. Later at Lethbridge Experimental station, I discovered they had run similar tests with more detailed results. One fact emerged. It appears that when copper and perhaps iron is added to the ester formulation of 2,4-D it suppresses or neutralizes the 2,4-D. But when 11-48 fertilizer is added, it increases the growth of the grain while effectively killing most weeds.

So by late August I cut the oats for green feed to prevent the weeds from going to seed.

One other interesting thing developed in these experiments.

When the stink-foxtail weed was killed off on the pasture, foxtail took over.

Nobody seems to know how to get rid of foxtail. It comes and goes and right now it is coming all over the Prairies. On the theory advanced by some experts that it is a poverty grass that doesn't do well in rich soil, I bought 400 pounds of fertilizer in various mixtures and spread it, with my cyclone hand seeder, over about 10 acres.

Wherever the foxtail was thick, I gave it a particularly heavy dosage. I at least disproved the theory that foxtail can't stand a rich diet. It thrived on the fertilizer. I proved, too, that the fertilizer people were right in saying I was planning too light an application. There was no apparent difference in the growth of oats or grass between the fertilized and unfertilized areas.

I did, incidentally, get a good catch of grass in the oat field. The mixture was crested wheat, timothy, creeping red fescue and meadow fescue and very little brome. It was sown at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre.

When the pasture was sprayed with 2,4-D we added a generous helping of D.D.T. as well. What we accomplished is difficult to say. Certainly the flies were very bad this year, partic-

ularly the botts. I did notice, however, that during a week in which I went over the pasture and sprayed the droppings every night with D.D.T. that the fly problem seemed to diminish.

The acreage that was broken this year was done with a big Seaman Tiller. This machine has been criticized as a soil pulverizer but it seemed to us that it was just about ideal for the job we wanted done, where the land would blow if left uncovered for long. In any event, it did enable us to break pasture land in the spring, immediately sow it to grass and oats and get a good first growth.

For those interested in our programme for next year it is this: We have again sprayed the pasture this fall to test the effectiveness of fall spraying. We will break another five acres next year and plant it to oats and a grass-alfalfa mixture. The five acres seeded to grass this year will be cut for hay next year and then pastured. We are going to try to get rid of the wild roses by periodic spot spraying and plan a very early spraying of brush killer for the thistles and buck-brush.

I would like to try aerating the pasture as was done years ago in Manitoba.

Who Has I remember a gadget that was made out of a steel drum

Tried This? on which heavy six-inch spikes were welded. This was pulled over the ground and the spikes sunk in and broke the crust so that the moisture could get down to the roots of the grass. It was regarded then as a solution of sour soils. Have any Alberta readers of the Farm and Ranch done any experimenting with similar gadgets, and what have they accomplished?

And who, anywhere, knows any sure method of getting rid of foxtail, which, if you have horses, is the worst weed you can have on the place?

## Calgary reports big entry for Fall Stock Show

**M**ORE than 700 entries have been received for the Calgary Fall Live Stock Show and Sale, October 20 to 24. Entries include 126 females of the three beef cattle breeds, 193 head of swine and 416 sheep. All of the cattle have been selected and approved by representatives of the respective Breed Associations, and sale officials believe that this group of females, which includes 72 Herefords, 39 Aberdeen-Angus and 15 Shorthorns, is one of the finest which has ever been offered at the Calgary Sale.

Auctioneers for the annual Calgary event will be: J. W. Durno, C. F. Damron, Archie Boyce and Harry Hays. The

following judges have accepted invitations to place the various classes:—

Herefords—John Hay, Nanton, Alta.

Shorthorns — M. R. Boake, Acme, Alta.

Aberdeen-Angus—H. Morrell, Edgeley, Sask.

Pure-bred Swine—Geo. Harlton, Belle Plaine, Sask.

Commercial Swine — I. V. Parslow and Alex. Beveridge, Calgary.

Suffolk and Hampshire Sheep — Fred Coble, Winters, Calif.

Southdown Sheep and Market Lambs — W. S. Benson, Lethbridge.

Children's Lambs — Tom Hudson, Kathryn, Alta.



Don't break up an old friendship through neglect. Renew your subscription to the Farm and Ranch today.



## Protection for YOUR Calves!

Now the livestock owner can give safe and effective treatment



FRANKLIN

## SULFATAN BOLUSES

are giving excellent results in the treatment of infectious scours in young calves.

They provide astringent action, as well as inhibit bacterial growth.

Economical and convenient to use.



FRANKLIN

## TRIPLE SULFAS

The multi use sulfa to aid in treatment of bacterial infections such as Calf Pneumonia, Calf Diphtheria, Shipping Fever and Foot Rot.

Two forms: Tri-Sulfa Solution and Tri-Sulfa Boluses.



FRANKLIN

## SULFAPYRIDINE BOLUSES

Regarded by many as a specific in treating infections of Foot Rot and Calf Pneumonia.

Local Franklin Drug Store Dealers.

Send to nearest Franklin Office for illustrated catalog that gives full description.

FRANKLIN SERUM CO. OF CANADA, LTD.  
611 - 1st St. East  
CALGARY, Alberta

**FRANKLIN**

VACCINES & SUPPLIES

Wherever There's Livestock  
There's Need for Franklin's

★ SONG POEMS WANTED to be set to Music. Submit one or more of your best poems for free examination. Any subject. Send poem. Phonograph Records Made. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston 8, Mass.

Clip Cows Regularly With

**Sunbeam STEWART CLIPMASTER**

NEW,  
More Powerful  
Motor...  
25%  
greater  
speed



Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling, lasting durability.

Handy Grooming Brush attachment for Clipmaster does a more thorough job of cleaning dairy cattle. Sold through dealers.

**Sunbeam CORPORATION**  
(Canada) Ltd.  
Factory • 321 Weston Rd., Toronto



Your Clipmaster

# Will leaf-fed fertilizers be the next great aid to farmers?

Will small amount of fertilizer, applied directly to the leaves of our crops do more for them than heavy applications to the soil? Some amazing results have so far been obtained and the chemists are intensifying their experiments here and in the U.S. The author of this article, who is director of development for Allied Chemical Services, suggests that farmers next year set up their own experimental plots and watch results.

By CAL FAIRBANKS

HOW do you judge the value of a fertilizer?

By a higher yield. More bushels of grain per acre? more hay? larger beets? Yield is about the only yardstick used where discussing fertilizers and this is natural when we are selling the crops we grow whether the crop is hay, grain or sugar beets but yield is probably the least important factor if we are feeding and using ourselves, what we produce.

Quality of the product and net quantity is then the important factor, and the questions this raises are multitude.

When should we apply fertilizers? Should they be applied to the soil? Can they be sprayed on the leafy growth? What elements does a particular soil require? Is a soil analysis of much value? How can we increase the mineral content and food value of the growth? How much of the fertilizer we apply is really available to the plant? How about the trace minerals? Are they important? Why does our livestock do so much better on dry old prairie wool than on lush green grass in certain other localities?

These and hundreds of other questions can be asked but we can't answer them with any degree of certainty, yet. But they make us realize how little we actually know about plant nutrition. One thing is certain,

the true value of a fertilizer cannot be judged by the Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Potash content alone. The analysis, as required by the Government tells one story — how much of each of the three elements is present but that is not the entire fertilizer story.

For example — a small amount of Boron has almost eliminated winter killing in some orchards in the Okanagan; Boron, again, almost doubles Alfalfa yields in certain areas; some careful and observant farmers maintain they have eradicated Bangs disease by the addition of Copper, Zinc, Cobalt, etc.; the keeping quality of potatoes is improved greatly by the use of Potash. In many cases livestock will choose straw pile that has been fertilized in preference to hay that has not.

Most of these points indicate a change in QUALITY of the crop not quantity, but of course, as you improve the quality you can expect an increased yield because the general health of the plant is improved and it can, therefore, overcome more obstacles.

This leads us to a very contentious point — Leaf Feeding.

How can a very small amount of a product dusted or sprayed on the top growth materially affect the yield and analysis of the plant? And yet it does.

The use of hormone-type of growth regulators — mainly 2-4-D has become an accepted

practice on our grain fields. In some instances where hormones have been used in conjunction with fertilizers the results have been astonishing, the kill of weeds has been improved and the growth of the desired crop has been increased. I am convinced that pasture treating with 2-4-D plus Nitrogen and some trace elements will become an approved procedure within a few years.

Small amounts of Copper added to insecticides for potato treatment not only acts as a fungicide but carries the potatoes through long dry spells that would normally cut yields in half. Iron is sprayed on fruit trees to increase disease resistance — another trace element application to the top growth. One wonders if bacterial crown rot of alfalfa cannot be lessened or even controlled by treating the top growth with a truly complete fertilizer including trace elements as well as nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.

We know that livestock is much healthier when fed a good mineral supplement. The calf and lamb crops are stronger and we have less trouble with our sows farrowing. If we can feed those minerals to our plants, they in turn, will feed our stock. If the minerals aren't available to the plant, how can they be available to the stock?

The minerals may be present in the soil as determined by a soil analysis but they may be "tied up" in such a way that they are not available to the plant.

That is the important point—THE AVAILABILITY.

The fertilizer user knows that he benefits from consistent use of fertilizers but he also knows that his results are not consistent. If you can apply your fertilizer with the seed, immediately before or even during a heavy rain your results will be assured. But, if that fertilizer lies in dry soil or is subject to only light showers, the chances are that the phosphorous portions at least will become "fixed" by the soil and will only be available to the plant through a long slow process and little, if any, increase will be observed. The availability is dependent almost entirely on the soil complex at the time of application and we have no method of determining the complex.

We know that plants can and do absorb food through the leaves so isn't it reasonable to suppose that if those fertilizing elements are applied directly to the leaf they may be absorbed and will be immediately available as food, and the soil complex will not enter into the picture? There will be little chance of fixation or "tying up".

Comparatively small amounts will be required to do the same amount of work (a few ounces of Copper or Zinc or even Nitrogen and Potash per acre may be sufficient at one application) and will not be as dependent on the weather. Furthermore, we can apply the fertilizers two or three times during the season as indicated by the growing condi-



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL



## 300 meanings are changed in latest Bible revision

THE Egyptian housewife of A.D. 100 wrote down a new bread recipe in simple, everyday Greek words. So did the farmer writing his neighbor a receipt for grain, and the merchant dictating his last will and testament. Their Greek was quite different from that of Plato and Socrates.

It's not surprising that their Greek was also used by Paul and Gospel writers. For certainly the teachings of Jesus were concerned with the behavior of men and women in the market place, toward their neighbors, in the homes, at their places of worship.

For hundreds of years, however, Bible translators did not recognize the humble character of New Testament Greek. They tried to apply the classical Greek rules of grammar, word order and idiom.

It was not until the dawn of the 20th Century that archeologists digging into tons of ancient papyrus uncovered startling evidence that changed their whole outlook. Research revealed the truth — that the everyday "people's Greek" was the same as that which Paul and the Gospel writers used.

Likewise Biblical research based largely on archeological findings during the last 50 years, has resulted in clearer or more accurate translation of certain Old Testament passages.

### Discoveries Helped

The first revision of the Bible to feel the effect of all this recent research is the forthcoming "Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible," authorized by some 40 Protestant denominations. Its scholars had archeological discoveries and manuscript resources, such as no group ever had before, to help them discover age-old shades of

tions. The application problems can be easily overcome, but will be more suitable for pasture and hay land than for grain crops.

Perhaps you can't be bothered running an experimental station on your farm, but there is only one way you can be sure and that is to run a strip or two down and across a field or mark off a small portion of a pasture or hay field and let your stock tell you the story. A few rows of your garden sprinkled with a complete fertilizer every two or three weeks will allow for a comparison of treated and untreated plants.

Close observation is essential and takes very little time. Most of these observations cannot be backed by statistical data yet, but if you see results yourself on your own place then you will be convinced there is more to fertilizing than just putting Nitrogen and Phosphorous in the ground.

meaning in the original Hebrew and Greek.

Striking to the average reader will be the replacement of more than 300 words that have changed meaning since 1611. If there were no other reason for the revision of the King James than that, it would be sufficient.

Consider some of the significant transformations of meaning that come from bringing (King James) up-to-date:

There's the psalmist chanting in Ps. 119:147 (K.J.), "I prevented the dawning of the morning, and cried: I hoped in thy word." Such a declaration doesn't make much sense, but many a reader has thought "It's in the Bible so it must be all right." But in 1611 the word "prevent" meant "go before" or "precede."

Rephrasing that verse accordingly, the revision committee now gives us in Revised Standard Version (R.S.V.):

"I rise before the dawn and cry for help;

"In thy words I do hope."

Now the picture is clear — the pious Hebrew getting up early to begin the day with meditation and prayer.

The words "thought", "carefulness" and "careful" in the 17th Century were all sound translations of the Greek word for "anxiety."

### Considerable Difference

When Jesus, therefore, advised "take on thought for the morrow" (Matt. 6:34 K.J.), he was not advocating a happy-go-lucky attitude. Instead, as R.S.V. translates, "Do not be anxious about tomorrow."

The sacredness of individual personality seems denied in the King James rendition of Acts 10:34, which reads "God is no respecter of persons." But in the days of Elizabethan drama, "person" was still close to its derivation from the Latin "persona," the mask an actor wore.

Thus the reference was to externals, which God does not count important. R.S.V. translates this sentence: "God shows no partiality."

### Based on Scroll

Recent archeological findings throw new light on the meaning of the Old Testament Hebrew.

The Chester Beatty manuscripts of parts of the Bible, turned up in Egypt in 1930, go back as early as the second century, A.D. Fragments of Deuteronomy have been found from the first or second centuries — B.C. The Isaiah scroll rescued from a cave near the Dead Sea by a Shepherd lad in 1947 appears to date from the late second century, B.C. It becomes the basis for 13 readings incorporated in the Revised Standard Version of Isaiah.

## "Mudroom"

to keep the whole house clean!



### Another practical work-saver that CRANE plumbing provides

It's planned for the kids and the menfolk. But mother's the one who will bless it!

It's a first stop from work or play. Here boots can be hosed down—and the bare little feet of summertime, too—before muddy footprints are all through the house.

It's one of the many extra conveniences modern plumbing brings...

#### A STEP-SAVING KITCHEN

Crane has the sink for you—the size and style you want—hardwearing and easy-cleaning.



#### A CONVENIENT BATHROOM

Choose from the complete Crane groups of enduring, easy-to-clean bathtubs, toilets, wash basins—in white and eight beautiful colours—a style for every taste—a price for every purse.



Ask your Plumbing and Heating Contractor or your Crane Branch about all the advantages of a Crane plumbing system. Through Crane you can obtain, too, water softeners and the finest pumps, available in all capacities for deep or shallow wells.

#### CRANE LIMITED

General Office: 1170 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal  
6 Canadian Factories • 18 Canadian Branches

**CRANE** the preferred plumbing and heating

WATCH FOR the showing of the interesting, informative movie, "WATER ON TAP", presented by the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating.





## To Feel Well.. Look Well..Act Well

### You Must Have Proper Bowel Elimination

If you feel out of sorts, nervous, and suffer from headaches, gas, bloating, upset stomach, bad breath, lack of appetite, loss of sleep — remember — it may all be due to constipation.

For effective relief from constipation

## Forni's Alpenkräuter

has proved to be an ideal medicine. Gently and smoothly this laxative and stomachic- tonic puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to eliminate clogging waste matter; helps expel constipation's gas, gives the stomach that comforting feeling of warmth. Alpenkräuter's amazing effectiveness is due to a scientific formula which combines 18 (not just one or two) of Nature's medicinal herbs, roots and botanicals—a secret formula perfected over a period of 83 years. Yes, for prompt, proven, pleasant relief for constipation's miseries get Alpenkräuter today in your neighborhood or send for

### SPECIAL Get Acquainted OFFER

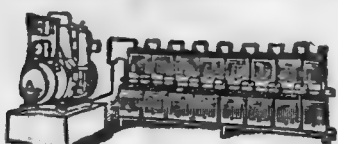
11 oz. bottle for only  
\$1.00 shipped postpaid  
to your door.



### MAIL this "SPECIAL OFFER" Coupon—Now

☐ Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me post-  
paid regular 11 oz. bottle of  
ALPENKRAUTER.

Name.....  
Address.....  
Postoffice.....  
DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS  
CO. Dept. C964-52-1  
4541 - 45 N. Ravenswood Ave.,  
Chicago 40, Ill.  
256 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man.,  
Canada.



## DELCO LIGHT PARTS AND BATTERIES

Specialists in all types of farm  
Electrical Equipment and Supplies.

## BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC LTD.

CALGARY — EDMONTON  
LETHBRIDGE  
Since 1914 — 38 years in Alberta.

# Finishing the fallow— with one eye on pests

By JOSEPH PAUL

THE amount of tillage necessary for a good job of summerfallowing depends on the season and the need for weed control. It should be possible to work the land after every rain which penetrates beyond the tilled layer, without spoiling the soil structure. Under some conditions it may not be necessary or desirable to work that often. Trash cover disappears, and costs increase with frequent tillage.

However, if the main object of the fallow is weed control, the emphasis should be on how many operations can be done rather than how few. Each cultivation kills a crop of seedlings, even though they may not have shown above the ground; and a new supply of weed seeds are worked into position to start with the next rain.

Even since the early 1920's, farmers in a great many districts have observed Timing Must the recommendation Be Right of staying off the summerfallow from August 1st to September 15th. This allows time for the soil to crust, thus preventing egg laying by moths of the pale western cutworm. In many cases fields which have been worked about the middle of July have remained free of weeds until August 1st, but weed growth starts to show up badly soon after that date. By September 15th the growth of weeds has used much of the stored moisture, and harvest operations usually prevent attention to the summerfallow for a further period. By then the weed growth might as well be left to hold snow over winter, to make the best of a very poor job.

It is possible more damage has been done by weeds than would have resulted from the pale western cutworm; but "once bitten twice shy," and the cutworms can really take a big bite when they get out of hand. In districts where there is any likelihood of egg laying it would seem that both requirements might be met by timing the last summer tillage as near to August 1st as possible; and by delaying it to the extent of finishing the operation during the first week of August.

Wireworm control requires a fallow which is started before the middle of June and kept entirely free of new growth until the end of July. Any summer-fallow programme aimed at moisture conservation and weed control should meet these requirements, so provision for wireworm control does not complicate matters.

Other insects may appear from time to time and some of the old stand- The Sawfly Bessed by s seem to the Job change their habits. Farm practice will change and vary continually to meet each situation.

The wheat stem sawfly altered the tillage programme of thousands of prairie farmers during the 1940's, when it became evident the alternating narrow strips of wheat and fallow were favoring the increase of this pest. Strip farming was abandoned in favor of larger fields. Possibly methods of tillage have changed so that a series of dry, windy years can be endured without resort to strip farming in those districts which had to use it temporarily. Time will tell; but the requirements of soil and moisture conservation will have to be met;

## Upside-down sawyer



Photo by Don Smith.

even if it means growing a different kind of crop at times.

Ridges were widely advocated as a device for soil protection during the '30's; when listers of various sorts were introduced into the drought area to build bigger and better ridges than could be left by tilting the shovels of a duck-foot cultivator. Basin listers were introduced to leave small dams in the ditches.

Nothing remains of these practices except the occasional ridging of narrow strips through fields which are temporarily out of condition and subject to soil drifting. In such cases the ridging does not prevent the movement of soil, but it may greatly reduce the damage to a field and prevent damage to adjoining land.

There are some who still recommend ridging land across the slope to protect it from the action of heavy showers and the spring run-off. This works much better in theory than in practice. Trash cover or a cloddy surface helps to create a reservoir to hold surface water back until it can be absorbed. Water that cannot be held has to get away, and the more evenly it is spread, the less damage it will do. The very process of ridging may destroy a good cover of clods and trash.

Fields have been noted where tillage across the slope has caused the spring run-off to converge on old dead furrows or slight natural depressions, where it would flow down the slope leaving a wide gully in its path. Fields on the same slope which had been tilled up and down, showed no visible damage from the water which had found its way down through thousands of minute water courses. In spite of such observations one would hesitate to recommend tillage up and down slopes, although in some fields it appears to be the best way to leave the land over winter.

Ridged summerfallow always presents a mean problem when it comes time to prepare the land for seeding. Unless a field can be worked over quickly at just the right stage, the depth of dry soil will be excessive when the ridges have been flattened out for the drill. The depressions are likely to be dried out below the depth of seeding; and uneven stands are often obtained unless a good rain occurs after the ridges have been flattened out. Thus the duck-foot cultivator, which was once the popular implement for the last tillage in the fall, has become less and less popular; except where farmers have found it possible to operate the shovels so flat the ridging effect is not too noticeable.

When planting time approaches, you may wonder how well your efforts to conserve moisture have succeeded. A quick test can be made with a post-hole auger.



## World-wide epidemic caused huge loss to producers

**O**UTBREAKS of foot-and-mouth disease in the last year have ravaged cattle herds in Western Europe and Canada and the economic damage may run as high as \$500,000,000.

Now the disease is on the wane in most countries, although a recent government report indicates that Britain's fight against the animal scourge is a losing one while France still faces its worst outbreak in a century.

Britain has had to pay farmers £2,600,000 since last November as compensation for cattle slaughtered and the loss in meat supplies has been drastic. The government reported last week that "the end of the road is not in sight."

In France cases of foot-and-mouth disease have been reported in all but two of the country's 90 departments.

As a result of the recent outbreaks, however, many countries represent a picture of stringent controls aimed at preventing anything similar in the future.

The United Nations food and agricultural organization is considering calling a meeting of European countries to map methods of curbing current and future outbreaks, including possibly a chain of vaccine stockpiles.

Outside Europe, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—the three main meat-producing countries—are free from infection. Mexico, ravaged by the disease for six years, is on the verge of receiving a clean bill of health. Vaccines and strict

control keep it to a minimum in Argentina.

Here are reports on the disease from Reuters correspondents at F.A.O. headquarters in Rome and in the various affected countries:

F.A.O. headquarters—experts say the epidemic was caused by the type A virus—most virulent of the three main kinds of foot-and-mouth disease.

They see hope for cheaper control of the infection in a new method of obtaining the vaccine which may reduce costs 90 per cent.

Vaccination now costs about \$3 a year for each animal plus veterinary fees.

Ruthless slaughter of infected animals, officials say, would eradicate the disease. But few outbreaks have been reported in recent weeks in Scotland and southwest England after the worst outbreak in memory. Farmers have been warned of the danger of a new invasion of the disease from Europe. Most restrictions on cattle movement, however, have been lifted.

During the summer, more than 548 outbreaks resulted in the forced slaughter of 36,000 cattle, 32,000 sheep, and 11,000 pigs. Compensation to farmers totalled \$7,500,000.

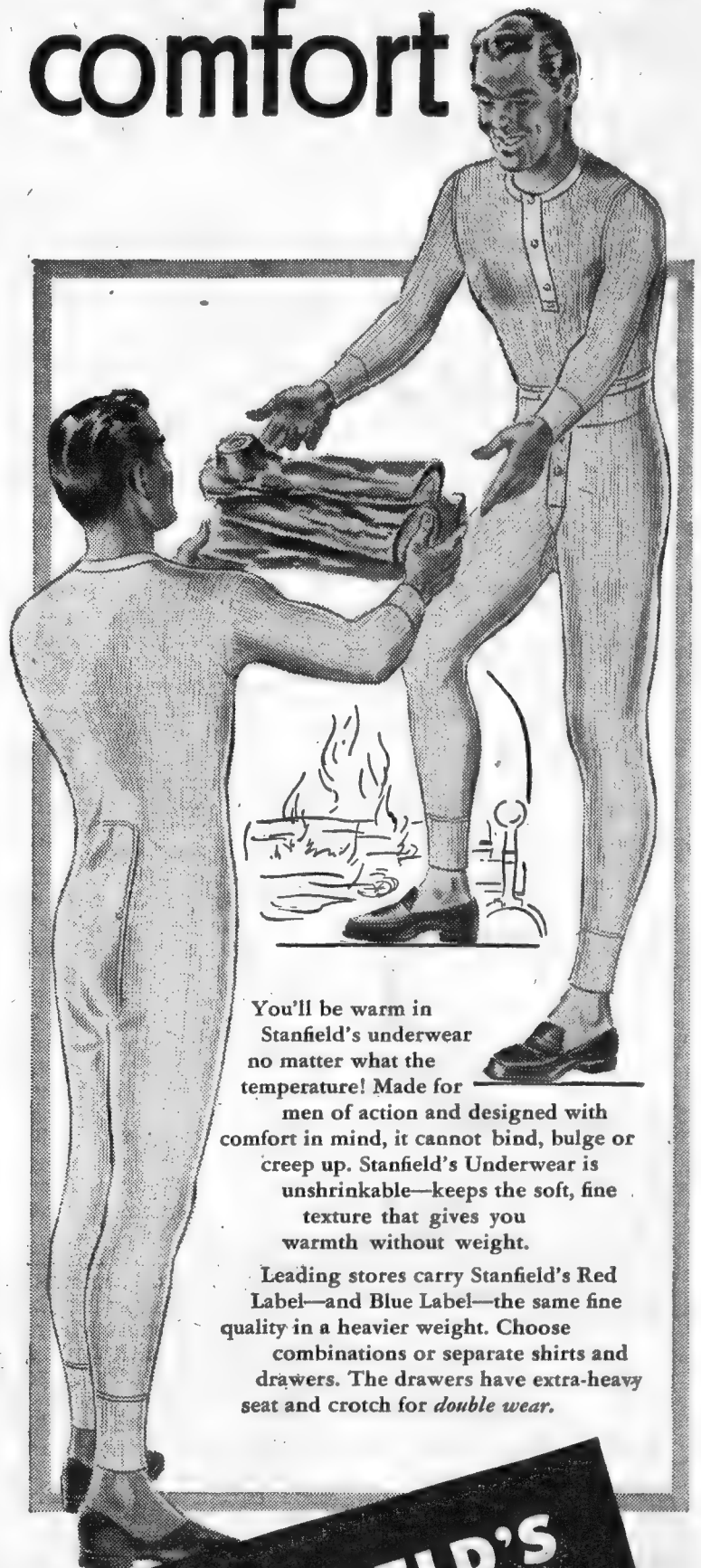
France—the epidemic, which began six months ago, reached the critical stage in July. Some 47,270 farms reported the disease in the first two weeks, bringing the total to 132,900.

The cost to French farmers estimates say will be about \$4,500,000. Most of them are trying to nurse their herds through, but meat prices are expected to rise 10 to 15 per cent in the coming months.

Germany—in November 44, 708 west German farms had cases of the disease. By June the number was down to 1,113.

Refugee reports say the disease hit East Germany in July. Communist "fighting squads" were formed to help veterinarians, but control efforts were hampered by a shortage of vaccine.

## Your insurance for winter comfort



You'll be warm in Stanfield's underwear no matter what the temperature! Made for

men of action and designed with comfort in mind, it cannot bind, bulge or creep up. Stanfield's Underwear is unshrinkable—keeps the soft, fine texture that gives you warmth without weight.

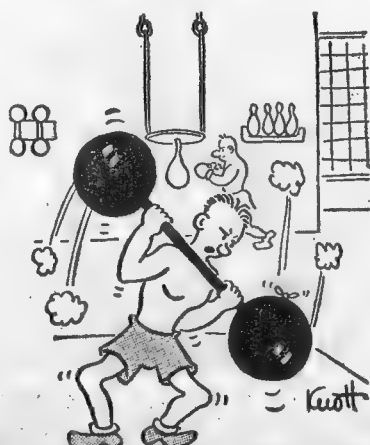
Leading stores carry Stanfield's Red Label—and Blue Label—the same fine quality in a heavier weight. Choose combinations or separate shirts and drawers. The drawers have extra-heavy seat and crotch for double wear.



STANFIELD'S LIMITED, TRURO, N.S.

The depth to which moisture has been stored can be told by handling the soil. Of course there are seasons when even the best summerfallow will have a very small amount of moisture stored; sometimes it is all held by less than a foot of the top soil. Other seasons might make it possible to store moisture in to a depth of 5 feet or more. There is no standard measurement for judging the efficiency of your fallow; but the post-hole auger will enable you to make quick comparisons between different fields.

The season that produces a bumper crop should also produce a good summerfallow. The farmer who prepares the usual amount of carefully worked fallow in years like 1916-27-42 and 51 has not missed the opportunity to cash in on the rainfall of those seasons. He has merely postponed it to the next year; which after all may be the year his crop will escape frost, hail, rust, insects, and bad harvest weather. In fact, the summerfallow is the wheat farmer's "other basket".



"Scram, fly!"



# Note the New dates of THE ROYAL Agricultural WINTER FAIR

Friday, November 14th to  
Saturday, November 22nd

**8 BIG DAYS**

Champion horses, livestock and poultry . . . prize-winning grain and seed . . . and scores of other features to thrill rural visitors.

- SPECTACULAR HORSE SHOW  
Afternoons and Evenings
- WORLD-FAMOUS R.C.M.P. MUSICAL RIDE
- LARGEST POULTRY SHOW  
IN NORTH AMERICA
- FASCINATING FLOWER SHOW

See you local agent about reduced rail fares.

C. S. McKEE, General Manager

**ROYAL COLISEUM  
TORONTO**

**WANTED** — Salesmen or Sales Ladies to sell direct to the homes, a new household item that is required by every home. Potential earnings twenty to fifty dollars per day. Part or full time employment. For information write Milne Distributors Ltd., 416 Spadina Crescent East, Saskatoon, Sask.

**SEND FOR YOUR  
FREE COPY  
TODAY!**



Alberta Linseed Oil Company Ltd.  
Medicine Hat, Alberta

Please send me your FREE booklet "HOW TO INCREASE PROFITS ON THE FARM."

My Name \_\_\_\_\_

My P.O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

**THE ALBERTA LINSEED OIL CO.  
LIMITED  
MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.**

## Ducks are farm pests; so let's treat them as pests!

By NORMAN FLANDERS

**G**ULLS over a farmer's field are welcome indeed. Not much attention is paid to the owl because he works silently at night. The hawk runs into buckshot when he extends his activities beyond his natural feeding ground and pounces on a wayward young chicken, and so these birds carry on their life cycle in comparative freedom.

Such is not the case with our web-footed friend the duck. The whirring of wings and chatter of feeding ducks from yonder grain field produces different emotions.

To the trigger-happy hunter it spawns gladness in his heart and visions of a good shoot culminating in a duck dinner with all the trimmings.

### What About the Farmer?

He is busy harvesting. Attempting to frighten them away means extra cost and work. Failure to get out every morning and evening to protect his fields means a loss too — consequently, his emotions are not so thrilling.

What is the answer are ducks for pleasure or are they a pest?

We must recognize at once that such a question is indeed highly controversial. From every walk of life you will find champions of the duck, but from many farmers, who find themselves feeders of ducks and who face frustration in their efforts to discourage feeding on his crops, you find a deep-seated desire to class this water-fowl as a pest, a nuisance and thus should be treated accordingly.

For the purpose of this article and in line with the writer's feelings we will class them as pests.

One can here a rumbling of protests already, but in the final analysis it is very difficult to place an economic value on them.

True the manufacturing of sporting arms, ammunitions; and other equipment benefit from increase sales. The ardent hunter finds health and recreation in this sport. To those that have successful shoots their larder is supplemented, but what is the economic value to the farmer who feeds the ducks, none except as a hunter himself.

As mentioned earlier the gull, the owl and the hawk all help to keep down rodents and insect pests. This cannot be said of the duck, agriculturally speaking a useless bird.

The problem that now faces us is how to prevent these water-fowl from causing too much damage and still preserve their place in society as a game bird. If this is impossible then they must be treated as a pest and without reservations.

It is true that farming practices, not farming faults, have brought us face to face with

many pests that under natural conditions were kept under control. In this category, to suggest a few we can mention cut-worms, wire-worms, sawflies and now ducks. The practice of laying the grain in swaths has produced ideal feeding grounds for ducks, which was not found to the same extent when binding and stooking of grain was the general practice.

Weather conditions play a very important part and have a definite bearing on the prevalence of these pests. Dry weather generally favor the cut-worm, wet, cold or windy weather will influence the flight of sawflies, during the egg-laying period. Thus the heavy spring run-off, with many prairie sloughs full of water, has permitted the ducks to increase beyond all expectation.

Many are inclined to lay the blame at the door of Ducks Unlimited because of their activities in building water conservation projects. While their objective is to improve duck breeding grounds, the actual number and size of their projects have little or no bearing in relation to the natural breeding and feeding grounds supplied by general precipitation.

This whole question has indeed provoked a great deal of thought. Fish and Game organizations have been worried. They do not wish to see the farmers' suffer a loss to provide their members with a pleasurable pastime, nor yet do they wish to see the duck placed in the category where they must forage for themselves and compete with whatever protection methods the producer may wish to employ.

### Marauder



Mrs. D. A. Halliburton, 4921-46th St., Red Deer, Alta., got this good picture of a cat after a bird's nest and won \$3 for it.

Game authorities in the United States have experimented in the use of scaring devices and herding to special feeding grounds. The reports are that such practices have been quite successful. As a result our game authorities in both Ottawa and Edmonton have issued information regarding scaring devices and are urging farmers to adopt such practices. For that matter the Department of Resources and Development at Ottawa have gone so far as to say that farmers must use scaring devices next year before shooting permits, to protect crops, will be granted.

It is not the purpose of this article to go into the detail of using scaring devices, as this information can be secured in printed form from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, or Department of Resources and Development, Canadian Wild Life Service, Ottawa.

### Too Much Work

Scaring devices may be practical and effective in smaller fields, but when it is suggested that ten scarecrows or gadgets are needed per quarter section and that these should be moved regularly to avoid familiarity, a lot of work is being outlined for the farmer who is already working all hours to harvest his crop.

Swinging paper bags, the ordinary scarecrow, flashing tin or glistening twirlers may be satisfactory in day light. Flashing gadgets to be effective at night must be accompanied by flares or electric lights. Truck flares in a stubble field do not appeal because of possible fire hazard. Storage batteries and electric lanterns can be expensive.

It is suggested that simple electric driven flasher and lights can be established for from \$15.00 to \$75.00, while the larger units with generator and gasoline engine could cost up to \$1,000.00. Is it fair to expect the farmer to go to all this work and expense?

Another angle is being considered, that of insurance against loss. This approach may have some merit, but we feel that many obstacles and unknown factors will make it impractical.

In the first place there is no background experience on which to establish premium rates. The duck population can experience wide fluctuations from year to year depending on natural advantages and hazards. This fact will influence the amount of coverage taken out and will add difficulty to establishing rates that will meet losses.

In what we may wish to call more normal seasons the loss is heavy, but limited to smaller areas within striking distance from larger bodies of water and in fields where ducks return with considerable degree of regularity.

If the insurance rates must



be established on such areas — would the price be worth the tune?

It's easy enough to criticize, to find fault with suggested proposals of control or solution, but unless one can offer alternate suggestions he should confine his feelings to wordless silence.

The proposals that follow may be as impractical as those we criticize, but they do add more thought and material to this controversial question and give us justification for this article.

#### Treat as a Pest

In the first place we favor removing the duck from his lordly position and relegate him to the lowly spot of being an agricultural pest. Secondly, we say that their control, that is length of hunting season, size of bag and other regulations must be

brought closer to home. Officials at Ottawa are not in a position to deal effectively with this problem at long range.

We fully realize that the picture has international implications, but may we suggest that a tourist from south of the border can run afoul with the law for many misdemeanors. He is not protected. Why should ducks that wish to spend a winter holiday on the Gulf Coast be protected?

Our contention that open season in designated danger zones provided as necessary by local and provincial authorities is the first step. This along with normal variation of duck population, because of natural conditions, will, year in and year out, keep the crop loss to a minimum and will still provide shooting for the ardent hunter. But no glorification and undue protection to our so-called web-footed friends.

## Canadian Holsteins fly to South America

THE first shipment of Canadian cattle to leave for South America since the foot-and-mouth outbreak last February took to the air at Malton, Ont., Airport, Sept. 8th. It consisted of eleven richly bred Holstein bulls including the Junior Champion at the recent C.N.E.

The flight marked the first time that a Chilean plane, either commercial or military, had ever visited Canada. In fact, it is the first South American commercial plane to pick up a cargo at Malton for several years.

The eleven bulls included one from the U.S.A. and were purchased for the Institute of Inter-American Relations by Ismael Jordan of Santiago. Assisting in making the selections was Dr. Guillermo Gomez, Head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture.

Five head were from Rosafe Farms, Brampton, Ont., two each from J. J. E. McCague, Alliston, Ont., and Hays Ltd., Oakville, Ont., and one each from G. Leslie Peer & Son, Milton, Ont., and Butterfly Farms, Mexico, N.Y.

The Hays consignment included Pomona Sovereign Papoose, the first-prize junior yearling and junior champion at the C.N.E. He was bred by Bert Thornton & Son, Thamesford, Ont., and is out of the highest record daughter of Montvic Commander with 801 lbs. fat on twice-a-day milking. The other Hays animal was a yearling son of the XXX bull, Woodland Senator Posch Pabst, out of a dam with a nine lactation lifetime total of 163,906 lbs. milk containing 5,767 lbs. fat, average test 3.52 per cent. butterfat.

From J. J. E. McCague's Glenafton herd, came two sons of

the junior herd sire, Glenafton Hallmark. Both were out of daughters of the six times All-Canadian "Marksman" and since he is also the sire of "Hallmark" they were double grandsons of Marksman.

Rosafe Farms, Brampton, Ont., supplied five head, these including a son of A.B.C. Reflection Sovereign, All-Canadian Aged Bull for 1951 and three sons of the XXX Inka Supreme Reflection, one from a daughter of A.B.C. Reflection Sovereign. Also included was a son of Coronado, out of a daughter of A.B.C. Reflection Sovereign. Coronado is out of the All-Canadian 4-year-old A.B.C. Inka May with 1028 lbs. fat and is by the \$17,100 Glenafton Enchanter. One of the Inka Supreme Reflection sons is out of Woodruff Rag Apple May with a ten-lactation lifetime total of 150,288 lbs. milk containing 5871 lbs. fat, average test 3.91 per cent. butterfat.

From G. Leslie Peer & Son, came a son of the three-times All-Canadian Spring Farm Fond Hope, out of a dam classified as "Very Good" in Selective Registration and with a yearly record as a four-year-old on 3x of 24,639 lbs. milk containing 902 lbs. fat. The Butterfly Farms bull was sired by Pebble Beach Viking Chloe and is out of a dam with a seven-year-old 365-day 3x record of 21,026 lbs. milk containing 950 lbs. fat, average test 4.4 per cent. butterfat.

The round trip from Santiago to Malton and return is approximately 15,000 miles and the plane delivered a load of horses at New Orleans on the way up.

Average production of milk per cow in Canada has increased from 3,794 pounds per annum in 1925 to 4,626 pounds in 1951, a rise of 21.9 per cent.

# YOU GET PROTECTION PLUS...



## WHEN YOU WEAR MINER Weatherseal RUBBERS

- ✓ PLUS HARD WEAR!
- ✓ PLUS EASY COMFORT!
- ✓ PLUS ECONOMY AND VALUE!


MINER  
Weatherseal  
RUBBERS



THE MINER RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED



**COPENHAGEN**



**"THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW"**

**SAFE FAST SURE**

**REMIT BY CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS Money Order**

FOR SALE AT ALL CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATIONS AND EXPRESS OFFICES

**Thousands of America's Farmers Now Work Warm and Protected with COMFORT COVER**

Proved & Preferred by Nearly a Quarter of a Million Tractor Owners



All-Weather Top and Back Panel optional at small extra cost.

For abnormally severe weather Windshield Extensions optional at small extra cost.

Warm engine heat keeps cold weather out—with a genuine COMFORT COVER Heater. You'll work warm and protected, get more work done, in even the coldest weather. Quickly attached for snug streamlined fit. Converts to low-cost heated cab if desired. Insist on the genuine COMFORT COVER Heater—most popular heater of all!

**COMFORT COVER TRACTOR HEATER**

**UNITED MACHINE DISTRIBUTORS**

1530 - 48 - 9th Ave. East, Calgary  
5915 - 104th Street, Edmonton  
1621 - 3rd Avenue S., Lethbridge

## Where shall we search for "the richest hill on earth"?

By FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D. (Edin.), B.D.

MY wife and I were travelling up from Yellowstone Park. We saw a sign pointing to Butte. The sign boasted, "The Richest Hill on Earth". The Butte mines have yielded over two and a half billion dollars worth of ore, including one-third of the copper mined in the United States, zinc, manganese, lead, gold, silver, and other metals. Rich? Remembering the suffering and sin involved I am not so sure. Gunther described Butte as one of the ugliest places he ever saw. At night as its copper-colored lights give it a ghostly glow, it has been called "the only electric-lit cemetery in the United States".

One hill that could dispute the claim of Butte to be "the richest hill on earth" is the Mountain in Moriah where Abraham took Isaac, his son, for a sacrifice to God. In ancient days the eldest child was frequently sacrificed. It was one of the historic moments in man's conception of God when man saw that God was to be approached through justice and righteousness. Micah gives the finest description of God in ancient literature:

"Shall I give my firstborn for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul? He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

### Disgusting Stupidity

Calgary papers quoted an itinerant evangelist as saying that the polio epidemic was punishment sent by God. Here we have a return to the sacrilegious and magical conception of God. This sort of thing disgusts intelligent people.

Surely Mount Sinai also has a

claim to the title, "the richest hill on earth." Here Moses was given the ethical foundation for a good society. The Ten Commandments have been called "broken pillars". But we do not break the Ten Commandments any more than a man who jumps from a ten-story building breaks the law of gravity. He illustrates it! The Ten Commandments must endure if humanity is to endure.

What do they state? God is the first principle of life. Be single-minded. Be reverent and sincere. Man must have one day for the rest, worship, and his family. Honor your elders. Reverence human life. Be decent in family life. Be honest. Don't be a liar. Don't be greedy. From this ethical ore a good community is built.

Few hills are richer than the Mount of the Beatitudes. Here lies the secret of the blessed life. We say, "Blessed are the powerful, the leaders in politics or war, the millionaires." Jesus gave a revolutionary teaching.

In the Sierras I saw men and women panning sand for gold. They told me that area had more gold mines than any other place in the world. Only when we hunger and thirst after righteousness with the same eagerness with which those miners seek gold shall we find the blessed life.

The Mount of Transfiguration had its riches. Here stood Moses, Elijah, and Jesus, representatives of the Law, the Prophecy, the Gospel, the three ways in which God has revealed Himself to man. The Law and the Prophets were sent by God to reveal His will. But in the Gospel God came to man.

### Calvary the Richest

Yet Calvary is the richest hill

of all. Most people are lost souls. What does that mean? It means to see the world as a mechanical creation without heart, callous and indifferent to humanity, to see man standing alone, facing certain catastrophe and ultimate extinction of the species. To be "saved" means to find the universe friendly, to see behind creation a heart which cares, a God who "loves each one of us as though He had none other to love".

These two attitudes are illustrated in Omar Khayyam and Paul. Both were tent-makers and there the similarity ends. Omar bitterly regarded the world as his enemy.

"And that inverted bowl they call the sky,

Whereunder crawling coop'd we live and die,

Lift not your hands to it for help—for it

As impotently moves as you or I".

Paul, too, had been a "lost soul". Then he found "the unsearchable riches" of Calvary. He found peace and contentment. This man of limitless suffering calls constantly upon all Christians to rejoice. Paul found that "treasure" of which Jesus so often spoke.

Calvary, the richest hill on earth, contains earth's most precious treasure—the truth about God. God is revealed as being with man in the desperate and dark days of man's struggles, joined to man in conflict and suffering, a God who forgives and redeems man and receives him after death.

Maeterlinck saw God high above human affairs, looking down in detached amusement on the human scene. The thought drove him mad. But Shackleton in his grim march across thirty-six miles of ice felt the support of an invisible Presence. Afterward he confided this to his two companions and they too had felt the presence of an invisible Friend. What a difference it makes!

### Treasure of Life

No one has fully explored the riches of Calvary. One other treasure, however, I must mention. Calvary revealed the nature of the true life. Many people withdrew into themselves, into a loneliness that sends them insane. The clue to life is found on Calvary to be sacrificial love, love sacrificing and love redeeming.

So since we are at the anniversary of the Battle of Britain, I remember another hill. The gray Nazi hordes pushed the British army into the sea. Their arms strewed the beaches as they escaped in the little boats. Only a few miles of water stood between Hitler and complete victory. Goering made good his boast to blacken the sky with Nazi bombers. Up to battle with them went the British planes, many of them antiquat-

## Meditations at twilight

By A. L. MARKS

So it doesn't matter how you live? It's nobody's business but your own? You might be wrong. Let me illustrate by an example.

I was working mornings, noons, afternoons, and evenings at the opening of the century, in a store in South Edmonton, for \$10.00 per month, while I went to high school.

I had no money, and my homesteading parents were unable to help me financially.

No thought occurred to me that anyone outside the family was paying any attention to me.

After I was graduated, an editor friend, Mr. J. Hamilton McDonald, who knew the situation, but upon whom I had no claim whatsoever for help, stopped me on the street and asked me: "Are you going to Normal School?" (The nearest one was nearly seven hundred miles away, at Regina, Saskatchewan; and this was in 1902, when a dollar was money.) I answered, "Yes". He continued, "How?" I said: "I don't know, but I am going." Then, with a grin, he said: "Some of us have been watching you, and we decided we would like to endorse your note at the bank, so you can go."

Out of a clear sky! Of the other two endorsers one was a merchant, and one, a lawyer.

The loan which was as much as one could then borrow on an improved farm, was of \$400.00, and I paid it back next year out of my \$600.00 per year salary as a teacher.

After working my way through law college I retired last year, having completed more than forty years of busy and happy practise as a lawyer.

My success or failure was someone else's business. Yours is also.



**F**EAR is something very real and very devastating to the happiness of many children. Well do I remember the fear of my childhood days — fear of the dark and of unnamed dangers that might lurk there. In spite of my best reasoning, this fear dogged my footsteps, almost into adult life.

During my childhood, we had a neighbor who was a wonderful story teller. If she were living today, I am sure that Mrs. O'Brian could make a mint of money telling stories over the radio: for she could really make her characters live, at least in the mind of an imaginative child.

We children were always sent to bed early, presumably to sleep. When we demurred, we were reminded of the old adage, "Early to bed and early to rise, will make you happy, healthy and wise." We did not feel that it made us overly happy: we were not concerned about health, and none of us have turned out to be extra wise.

Perhaps that is because we did not remain in bed. When Mrs. O'Brian came over to spend the evening with my parents, she always told stories, mostly ghost stories, and we children left our beds and crept to the top of the stairs to listen. We huddled there in the darkness, shivering partly from cold; but mostly from fright. We were afraid to listen; but we were even more afraid to creep back to bed alone in the darkness.

There must have been a great many old haunted houses in Nova Scotia; for Mrs. O'Brian's fund of stories never ran low. I think it was these ghost stories that gave me the fear of the dark; for it seemed that the ghosts always chose the darkness as a favorite time to sally forth.

ed, brutally outnumbered in that Armageddon of the skies. If they lost, civilization would be overwhelmed. Most of them died. They were the most gallant men this world has seen or will see.

Lincoln Cathedral is set on a high hill. It is the most beautiful view in Britain. The Cathedral looks down on the valleys from which the British planes went up to battle. Behind in a little chapel is a scroll with the names of those gallant fighters. Many are Canadian names. Surely the hill of Lincoln Cathedral is one of the richest on earth.

These are dark days when we face atomic cataclysm. Men are frightened and bewildered. So we turn our eyes to the hills. From their rich treasures we draw courage and faith and hope, treasures beyond money and price.

Adults should be most careful about frightening small children, or about telling gruesome or frightening stories in their presence. All too soon they must learn about these things; but their childish minds should not be filled with these things but rather with thoughts of love and beauty and happiness.

I called to see a neighbor who had recently moved into a new house. Mrs. Douglas and her small girl of five were also there. I was scarcely seated before Mrs. Douglas started to tell us how frightened Mary was of every little thing, of dogs, cows, and of almost everything, especially of the dark. Mary was an interested listener.

Our hostess, sensing perhaps that the conversation was not overly interesting, suggested showing us over her new house. After we had admired the different rooms, we started down to the basement, our neighbor having explained that she had put the dog down there, knowing that Mary was afraid of dogs.

When we started down the steps, Mrs. Douglas admonished Mary not to come down; but Mary followed blithely along. The mother turned and said, "Mary, go right back. There's a big dog down here and he'll get after you." Mary took a few more steps hesitatingly, and Mrs. Douglas said: "Mary, don't you see that big dog. If you come down he'll gobble you right up." Mary vanished up the steps without further argument. It was not difficult to understand why Mary was afraid of the dark and of every little thing.

There is a short verse which I taught my small children, which helped them to overcome their fear of the dark. In later years they told me, that whenever they had to go into a dark room they always repeated the verse and their fright disappeared. I think it should be taught and explained to all small children:

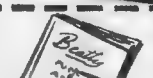
“Why should I fear, when God is  
near;  
Through the dark night, as in the  
light,  
Safe watch will keep, while others  
sleep.  
Why should I fear, when God is near.”

## Country elevator stocks

**P**RAIRIE country elevators held 133.1 million bushels of grain on August 14th, as against 90.2 million on the same date a year ago. Alberta elevators were holding 51.4 million bushels of this year's stocks.

Total country elevator capacity in Alberta is in the neighborhood of 100 million bushels, and for the three prairie provinces about 290 million bushels.

Don't keep it a secret!  
When you like something in the Farm and Ranch pass it along to your neighbors.



BEATTY BROS. LIMITED, BOX 'h' 205, FERGUS, ONT.

Please send me free the booklets I have marked:

☐ Hog Water Bowls ☐ Cow Bowls

☐ Beatty Pumps & Water Systems

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. \_\_\_\_\_ R.R. # \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

(What kind of Water Supply have you for your hogs?)



Authoritative New

# FREE BOOK For The DEAF

Does a hearing impairment become progressively worse? Are persistent or recurring ear noises a sign of deafness? Does lost hearing cause other complications?

These and other important questions of vital interest to the 15 million persons in the United States who are hard of hearing are answered in an authoritative new illustrated booklet, "How You Can Help Yourself to Hear Better." It is now available to the hard of hearing readers of this magazine without any cost or obligation whatsoever.

To obtain your free copy, which will be sent in a plain wrapper, simply send your request to: Electronic Research Director, Beltone Hearing Aid Company, 1450 West 19th Street, Department 2007, Chicago 8, Illinois. A postcard will do.



**Beltone**  
QUALITY HEARING AIDS  
Individually Fitted—Personally Serviced

They're HEALTHIER with GOLD MEDAL

INSURE Increased Production with...

**GOLD MEDAL Growing Supplement**

**GOLD MEDAL Laying Supplement**

**GOLD MEDAL FEEDS LTD.**

CALGARY ALBERTA

Model 12A

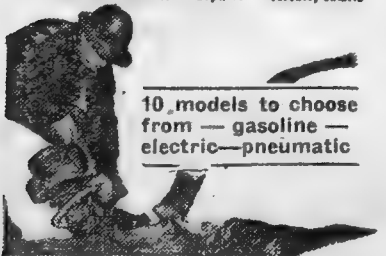
## MALL CHAIN SAW NOW MADE IN CANADA COSTS YOU LESS

This little hand-size gas chain saw fells trees up to 42 inches wide with one cut. Handy for farm timbering—cutting fence posts—trimming hedge—pruning—clearing power lines. Now costs less than ever before because it's made in Canada. Write today.

Send for Free Booklet "Goldmine in Trees"

## MALL TOOL LTD.

34 Queen Elizabeth Blvd. • Dept. 17 • Toronto, Ontario



10 models to choose from — gasoline — electric — pneumatic

## Fruit harvest



By way of showing that Alberta grows everything, Mrs. J. Veres of Wimborne sent us this picture of daughter Adalberta with Anna Rose Glass getting in the apple crop.

## Vegetables, tender perennials can be stored satisfactorily

By H. F. HARP

THE abundant harvest of vegetable crops in prairie gardens often present a storage problem, where facilities are limited to a small basement. To make the best use of these valuable food items throughout the winter, space should be made available in the coolest part of the cellar. The space devoted to storing vegetables must be well cleansed so that no disease organisms are present to contaminate the new crop.

### Potatoes

This most important crop should receive extra care to ensure the tubers remaining in good condition for as long as possible. In the most satisfactory storage they will remain in good condition until the new crop is ready for use. All specimens that have been injured in digging should be separately stored for immediate use. Diseased ones, of course, must be discarded at the time of digging. A temperature of 40° will be found satisfactory. Higher temperatures will induce premature sprouting.

### Carrots

Home gardeners often find carrots rather difficult to store. The dry atmosphere of most cellars cause the roots to shrivel before they have been in storage very long. There are several methods of storing these valuable roots; the two most satisfactory are: (1) Waxing them by dipping in melted Parawax heated to 140°. (2) By piling

the roots when freshly dug on the basement floor and covering them with several layers of dampened burlap. From time to time throughout the winter it will be necessary to redampen the burlap.

Parsnips, turnips and beets will store well if given the same treatment as the carrots. However, the parsnips may be left in the ground over winter if desired.

Small quantities of these roots may be packed in a box of peat moss or sand.

### Celery

Healthy plants of celery may be stored until Christmas or later if a cool, airy spot can be found for them. The roots should be covered with clean sand or peat and kept well watered. Care must be taken not to wet the stalks or rotting will set in.

### Cabbage

Late cabbage of the Ballhead type will store well in a cool, moist basement. A good plan is to wrap each head in wax paper. The ideal temperature would be from 34° to 40°.

### Onions

These should be well cured, firm and free of disease. A dry atmosphere with a temperature range of 34° to 40° is most suitable.

### Rhubarb

The forced stalks of rhubarb are a delicacy in mid-winter and may be produced with very little effort in most basements.

Healthy crowns are dug in mid-October and allowed to remain outdoors until they have had a sharp frost or two on them. They are best covered with straw or corn stalks to retard rapid drying. A dark corner of the basement is selected where they are packed close together in soil or sand and well watered in. Pieces of burlap are used to exclude the light from the plants.

A weekly inspection should be made applying only enough water to keep the soil or sand moderately moist. If the crowns are planted in early November, stalks will be ready for pulling about Christmas time. After the plants have done service in the basement they may be set out again in the garden in early spring, but these exhausted plants will require two years before they are ready to yield stalks again.

### Chicory

Chicory is not nearly as popular for winter forcing as it deserves to be. Forced heads make excellent salading, tasting somewhat like cos lettuce, but with a slight bitterness that gives zest to the after-sluggish winter appetite. Plants are placed in apple boxes 24 to a box in sandy soil after the leaves have been cut off fairly close to the crowns. A good watering is given at planting time after which only sufficient to keep the soil moderately moist is needed. By having several boxes stored in the coolest part of the basement and bringing them into a warmer part as required, the supply can be extended over a long period. To force the roots and blanch the heads, an inverted box is placed over the plants. Good samples of forced chicory should be crisp, white, and succulent.

### Perennials

Hollyhocks — Double Hollyhocks need the protection of a frost-proof cellar to winter them successfully. Seedling plants raised from a June sowing are now ready for lifting. The tops are cut off an inch above the crown, tied in bundles of a dozen or so and wrapped in damp burlap, leaving a small portion of the tops exposed. The bundles are laid on the top of the stored potatoes where they will keep fresh until planting time.

### Gladioli

From the first to the tenth of October is considered the most satisfactory time to lift Gladioli corms. Choose a sunny day if possible so that the corms will have a chance to dry well before they go into the basement for curing and storage. It is advisable to dig out any that show the slightest signs of disease or they will contaminate healthy corms in storage. Healthy plants are carefully dug and allowed to remain in the sun for as long a period as possible — but not over night



of course as there may be danger of frost. The tops are cut off and burnt.

There is a mistaken idea that Gladioli of several colors or varieties will revert to a single color after they have been grown and stored together for a few years. This is not so. What really happens is that some varieties produce a greater number of new corms than others. In fact some are not suited for prairie gardens as the season is not long enough to mature new corms so that they peter out while the others are rapidly increasing in numbers.

It is important that Gladioli corms be properly cured before they are packed away in cellar storage. Damp corms will rot in cold cellars. Warm storage induces sprouting. A dusting of DDT will control Thrips. After a period of about six weeks in storage the old corm will be ready to part from the new. The practice of peeling off the skin from the new corms is not recommended.

Winter storage temperature should range from 40° to 50°.

#### Dahlias

When frost has blackened the Dahlia tops there is nothing gained by leaving the plants in the ground any longer. They had best be carefully lifted allowing them to dry in the sun for several hours before they are taken to winter storage. The tops are cut off two or three inches from the base. Pack the plants away in peat moss or sandy soil in suitable sized boxes. Store in a temperature of 40°. Division of the tubers is usually made when the plants are examined in mid-winter. Only those portions that have signs of growth at the stem end should be used for planting.

#### Begonias

Tuberous Begonias that served as summer bedding plants or subjects adorning window boxes will be ripening off in a frost-free verandah or cellar window by this time. They must not be forgotten altogether as small quantities of water are necessary until the leaves start to turn yellow when no further watering is needed. When tuberous Begonias are properly ripened the tops of the plants will be found to part from the bulbs at the slightest touch.

They may be stored in peat or sand kept rather dry and at 45° to 50°.

#### Gloxinias

These handsome plants may be safely carried over winter when they have been properly prepared for their dormant period. After blooming they should be gradually dried off. Less water is given and progressively longer periods is allowed between waterings until all the growth has died down. The bulbs are then shaken free of soil and stored in clean sand or peat moss at 50°. Cold, damp

storage will be found to rot the bulbs quickly.

#### Geraniums

These useful bedding plants are often carried over winter in a basement. By spring they are usually in poor condition, due to lack of sufficient sunlight and overdoses of water. A satisfactory method of carrying over Geraniums is to take cuttings now, planting 6 or 7 in a five-inch flower pot, using a mixture of 1 part soil, 1 part sand, 1 part peat. The cuttings are best kept in a sunny window, watering them very sparingly, but not permitting them to suffer from a lack of it. They will not require repotting until early February when they should be potted singly in 4-inch pots. The tips of these plants can be used as cuttings if required, giving them the same treatment as outlined for the earlier one. By this means a goodly number of Geraniums can be easily raised in a minimum of window space.

The practice of hanging Geranium plants in a basement has little to recommend it. Old plants may be carried over winter in a basement window, providing they are not over watered. Only the smallest quantities of water are needed in the dark days of winter.

#### The farmers' share

CANADIAN consumers bought \$3½ billion worth of food in 1951.

The June issue of Economic Annalist gives the farmers' share of the consumers' prices for the most important items of food products as follows:—

Out of every dollar spent for bread, the wheat producers get 15 cents.

Out of every dollar spent for beef, the producer gets 68.2 cents.

Out of every dollar spent for eggs, the producer gets 76.8 cents.

Out of every dollar spent for fluid milk, the producer gets 51.7 cents.

Out of every dollar spent for creamery butter, the producer gets 72.3 cents.

Out of every dollar spent for cheese, the producer gets 34.5 cents.

Out of every dollar spent for potatoes, the producer gets 51.7 cents.

Out of every dollar spent for canned tomatoes, the producer gets 16.9 cents.

#### Meat consumption

MEAT consumption in Canada last year amounted to 133.9 pounds, of which 67.8 pounds was pork and 44.1 pounds beef. The peak year for meat consumption in Canada was 1943 when 155.5 pounds per person were consumed. Beef accounted for 69.3 pounds and pork 61.0 pounds that year.

Send us your RAW WOOL, WASHED WOOL, SOFT KNIT WOOLLENS, WOVEN WOOLLENS, HARD-KNIT WOOLLENS and COTTONS in exchange for Beautiful Big WOOLLEN BLANKETS at surprisingly small cost.

Satisfactory work and delivery guaranteed.

Ask for our NEW Folder showing how we can save money for you on your woollen needs.

**BRANDON WOOLLEN MILLS CO. LTD.**  
BRANDON, MANITOBA  
"Where Biggest and Better Blankets are Made"

**THE PROVEN... "AIR-O-MATIC"**  
Proven in Canada by over 700 satisfied customers. Portable Automatic Air Compressor

Proven fully dependable by over 700 users, which include farmers, garagemen, paint men, etc. Canada's finest low-priced, portable air compressor. Fully automatic, completely protected. Ten-gallon air storage capacity, lightweight, rust resistant, stainless steel tank. Holds 100 lbs. pressure for inflating tires, spraying, cleaning, dusting, etc. Thermal protected capacitor start 1/3 H.P. Westinghouse motor. Automatic switch set to stop at 100 lbs. pressure. start at 70 lbs. Fully complete, ready to inflate tires of large dimensions, with 20 ft. of air hose and tire chuck. Air gun \$2.50 extra cost. Also complete with 1/2 H.P. gas engine for those without electricity. Farmers acclaim the "Air-O-Matic" Air Compressor as a vital piece of modern equipment, and rightly so. It's filling station air pressure right on the spot!

Complete as illustrated with 20 ft. of air hose and tire chuck.

ALBERTA DISTRIBUTOR  
**RIBTOR MANUFACTURING & DISTRIBUTING CO.**  
605 - 607 - 2nd St. E., CALGARY, ALBERTA  
Manufactured by City Machinery Co. Ltd., 783 Main St., Winnipeg.

HOW MANY YEARS 'TIL YOU ARE 65?

Let's Face It! AT 65 YOU'LL NEED A RETIREMENT INCOME. It's human to put things off, but planning a retirement income now costs you less in the long run! A Canadian Government Annuity is a positive savings program. At 65 you can receive a regular monthly income for life, guaranteed by the Government of Canada. No medical exam required. If you miss a payment your contract won't lapse.

PLAY SAFE... FOR SECURITY...  
INVEST IN A GOVERNMENT ANNUITY!

FIND OUT HOW LITTLE IT COSTS YOU NOW!



MAIL TO: The Director, Canadian Government Annuities, Department of Labour, Ottawa. (Postage Free.)

Please send me information showing how a Canadian Government Annuity can bring me security at low cost.

My name is (Mr./Mrs./Miss) .....

I live at .....

Date of Birth .....

Age when Annuity to start .....

Telephone .....

"P.P.S." I understand that information given will be held confidential.





**Stop Coughs,  
Colds, Misery**

Check It At Once  
with

**DIANA  
DROPS**

Known across Canada for stubborn COUGH due to colds, nasal catarrh, cold in the chest, helps relieve sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, also very good as throat gargle, earache and other uses winter and summer. No other cough remedy like it. Price only \$1.25 at all drug stores in Canada.

## Calgary Annual Fall LIVESTOCK SHOW & SALE October 20 to 24, 1952

735 Choice Entries  
CATTLE — SHEEP — SWINE  
39 Aberdeen-Angus, 15 Shorthorns,  
72 Herefords, 193 Hogs, and  
416 Sheep.

One of the finest selections ever to be  
offered for sale in Western Canada.

WRITE FOR SALE CATALOGUE  
DIRECT TO

**ALBERTA LIVESTOCK  
ASSOCIATIONS**

MOVING? Be Sure To Notify  
THE FARM AND RANCH

**Cut out waste  
floor space!**



Build with

**Timberib**

You'll save every square inch of floor space in your new barn with Timberib. No interior posts or supports. No nailing, sawing—or fitting. Timberib rafters come all in one piece, ready for fast, easy, low-cost erection.

Get the facts about Timberib farm buildings. Save money, time, labour—space. Fill in coupon and mail to—

**TIMBER BUILDING  
COMPANY LTD.**

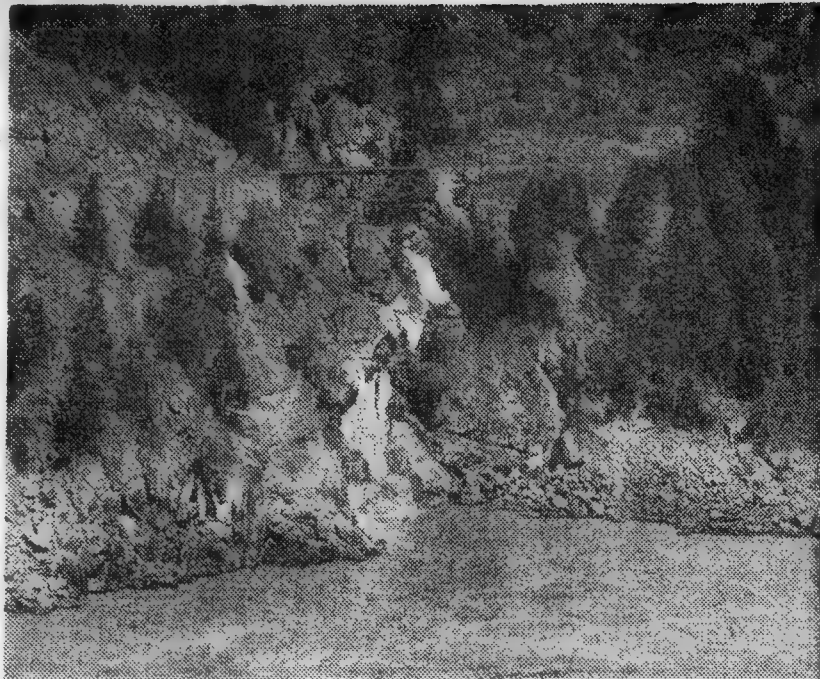
Office Phone 47355 Res. Phone 72113  
1000 - 10th AVE. WEST, CALGARY

Authorized Distributors of Timber  
Structures of Canada Ltd.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Devil's Washbasin



Canadian Pacific Railway Photo.

## Slowly but surely, we are learning how to farm

By TOM LEACH

IF fall fairs did nothing more than provide a pleasant place for farmers to gather and talk over some of their problems and express their ideas about new developments in farming methods they would be worth the effort.

One small group of farmers from the Fraser Valley sat together on the bleachers which surround the judging arena at the Pacific National Exhibition. Between classes the conversation was turned to crop yields. An old-timer, obviously one who had tilled the soil for many years commented, "The land won't grow crops like it used to. I've seen them thrash more than two tons of oats off the delta and they didn't have to put on a bit of fertilizer or manure either." There was a nodding of heads in agreement to his statement and the subject was dropped while the next class was paraded before the judge for placing.

The statement the man made was true. Crop yields on many acres of the once rich delta soil are not what they used to be 50 years ago. Records do not go back many years before that since the area was not settled for farming until late in the 19th century. The oldest farm in the Fraser Valley is located on the banks of the Fraser river at Fort Langley where the earliest cropping was done by the factor at the Hudson's Bay fort.

Archie McDonald was chief trader at the fort in 1828 and recounted in his diary that the digging of the potato crop started late in October that year and was completed on November 15th. He was proud of the fact that the yield was double the harvest obtained in the Columbia Valley at Fort Vancouver.

At Langley they dug 2,010 bushels from the 91 bushels of seed. He did not mention the acreage planted but expressed regret that the fort had been located where only 5 acres of really good land, and a total of 15 acres could be cultivated.

Fifty years later the settlers had spread over many more acres of the delta land which was formed at the mouth of the Fraser river. It was, and is, rich alluvial soil which the settlers reclaimed from its annual flooding by digging drains and building dykes. Growth of trees and grass was lush. The yield of oats surpassed all expectations but after half a century of cropping the yields began to taper-off.

### Production Drops

A visit to many of the delta farms in the difficult 1930's proved discouraging. Crop returns were so poor that many farmers could not raise sufficient cash to purchase fertilizer and that seemed to be the only answer to depleted yields. The land was ploughed in the spring; it was seeded and the growers hoped and prayed for yields and prices which would pay the taxes. Some of the farms are still being operated on that perennial hope.

A few foolhardy producers were not satisfied to let well enough alone. They started tampering with the ditches and drainage around their farms. They found that the original cedar drains put in by their fathers had caved in or were plugged from silt. The winters heavy rainfall was not getting away. The water was laying on the surface making their ploughing later each spring, it was creating an acid condition in the soil which was killing the clover.

They started to lime the soil.

The sale of lime products supported by a lime subsidy from the federal and provincial departments of agriculture gave them financial encouragement. They put in new drainage. They fertilized the crops and spread the manure which had accumulated for 20 years behind the barn.

### Great Improvement

The result of these efforts could not always be seen immediately. In other cases the crop response was almost fantastic. Oat crops running as high as 100 or more bushels to the acre were again seen growing on delta farms. But old-timers shook a warning finger. It would not last because, "the fertilizer would ruin the land," they said, and they added, "once a man puts fertilizer on the farm he'll have to continue using it to get a crop."

Another 20 years have passed since then. Today some of the farms are still using fertilizer, they are continuing to apply lime, they are still hauling manure from the barn and spreading it over the farm and, what is most important, they are still harvesting their 100-bushel oat crops. They are also harvesting potato crops running as high as 27 tons per acre. There is a good proportion of clover in their pasture fields and the soil is in better condition than it was at the turn of the century.

While the small group of farmers were recalling the superior production achieved on the Fraser Valley soils in the days before the tractor, there was another group looking over some of the modern farm equipment on display. Their thoughts were with schemes which would tend to increase production on their farms to even a greater degree than fertilizer and lime. They were discussing irrigation equipment.

A few years ago anyone who spoke of irrigating farm crops in the coastal region of B.C. where the annual rainfall may reach from 40 to 60 inches a year would have been considered a good prospect for purveyors of gold bricks. The idea was considered ridiculous until someone came along with a chart and proved that the coast area is as dry as other sections of the continent where the annual precipitation may not exceed 12 to 16 inches a year.

Records taken by the Dominion Meteorological office proved beyond doubt that the months of July, August, and September could be relied upon to bring little rainfall. Even a cloudy June and sufficient rain to spoil the first cutting of hay was seldom sufficient moisture to provide the proper growing conditions for the crops. That meant there was need for irrigation.

Just as there were a few farmers who deliberately set out to prove they could increase the yield of their crops by the efficient use of fertilizer, manure



good drainage, and the proper rotation of crops, there have been growers who were willing to be the guinea pigs and try irrigation. They have spent money and time pumping water out of ditches, wells, and streams, sprinkling crops of all sorts and weighing the results.

#### Hard to Handle

They have found that there are tricks which water will play on you if you don't know how to handle it. They discovered that water must be put on at the right time and in sufficient quantities if it is to be useful. They have learned that water on a pasture field will make the weeds and unwanted plants grow as fast as the grass. They have also found that fertilizer is essential with irrigation on the coast if you hope to get the best results from this system of management.

A tour of the Fraser Valley recently took agriculture scientists to ten farms where irrigation was used during the past season. They saw canning crops, seed crops, corn, strawberries, pasture and hayland which had received water at various times during the season. There was not a single farmer among those visited who did not consider his irrigation equipment the soundest of all investments on his farm and not a one who did not have

plans to improve his unit in one way or another.

One farmer had maintained milk production, carried 50 head of stock on 16 acres through the dry summer and used no grain supplement. Another had taken the equivalent of 41 dried tons of grass off 30 acres on a single cutting and 29 dried tons off the next cutting without any fertilizer applied between cuttings. There was another who harvested an average of three-quarters of a ton of dried grass per acre from each clipping and had made 5 clippings and expected two more before the end of the season.

Those yields do not seem to indicate that crop yields are declining. What many overlook is the fact that more cleared land, farmed continually, has removed much of the organic matter from the soils. Run-off of winter moisture has been encouraged and it is no longer held by nearby uncleared areas to provide moisture to the growing crops in the summer.

Moisture and plant foods must be maintained at the proper levels in the soil if yields are to remain high and they must be present in the soil when needed. Farmers in the Fraser Valley are proving this to their own satisfaction and others can follow the same system if they wish to reap the same reward.

## There's no argument about it, men are the weakest sex

WE had always taken some pride in the fact that we tried to look upon women as equals until the other day we read an article in the Saturday Review by the American anthropologist Ashley Montagu.

This article made it quite plain that we had been wrong all along.

Women were not the equals of men, it pointed out with great weight of proof and documentation.

Women, it made clear, were our natural superiors.

This was something that mothers, schoolmarmes, sweethearts and wives, office colleagues and saleswomen had often made us vaguely suspect, but it came as a bit of a shock to find that it is now "official".

Montagu, whose wide reputation makes him a formidable witness, gets right down to scientific fundamentals in his argument.

To begin with he makes the point that all man's inferiority stems from the fact that while the X-chromosome, the hereditary particle producing a female, is a fully-developed structure, the Y-chromosome — the male — is nothing more than "a crippled remnant" of an X.

Biologically the male is merely an incomplete female, or, as Montagu so cruelly puts it, a "crippled remnant!"

The male deficiency, he says, ought to be plain to everyone.

Men cannot bear or suckle children, or benefit from the close association of mother and child. Their influence on the following generation is only a fraction of that of the mother.

Women are much more resistant to disease. They recover from illnesses more quickly, they are biologically stronger, and they live longer lives.

Women have larger brains than men in proportion to their body size.

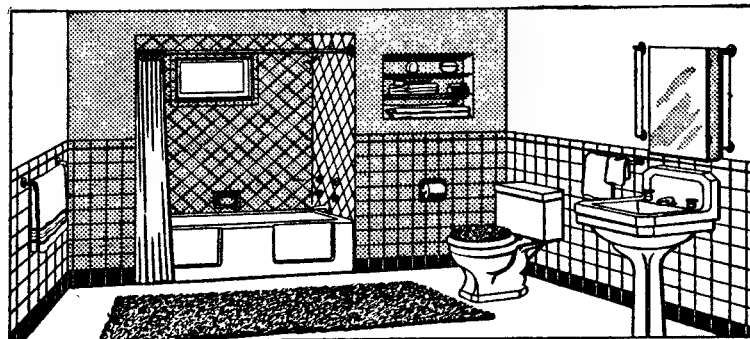
Women can withstand prolonged hardships without "cracking up" far better than men, as was illustrated so well during the last war. As Montagu says: "Women under blockade, heavy bombardment, concentration camp confinement, and similar rigors withstand them vastly more successfully than men."

Psychiatric casualties under such conditions were mostly men. Medical records show that men are more likely to be hysterical than women in a ratio of seven to one. Far more men are epileptics, and stuttering has an incidence of eight males to one female.

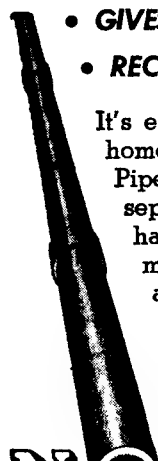
If you are color-blind the chances are 16 to one that you are a male!

Deformities such as bark-like skin, dense hairy growth of the ears, and "webbed feet" can only happen to males and never to females!

## MODERN BATHROOMS! MODERN KITCHENS! NO-CO-RODE PIPE



- EASY TO INSTALL
- COSTS LESS THAN ANY OTHER PIPE
- GIVES LIFETIME OF TROUBLE-FREE SERVICE
- RECOMMENDED BY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

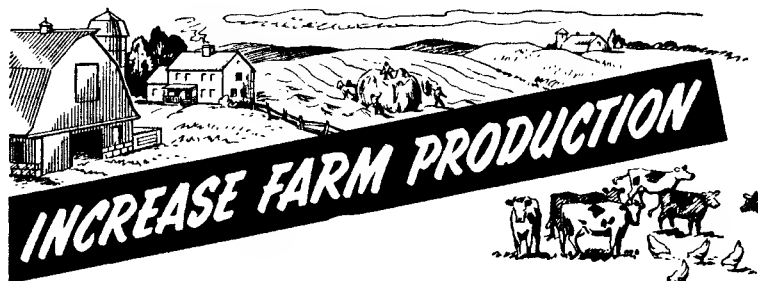


It's easy to have modern conveniences in your home when you use No-Co-Rode Root-proof Pipe, and No-Co-Rode Perforated Pipe for septic tank systems. No-Co-Rode is easy to handle, easily cut, and quickly laid — no cementing of joints is necessary. Once laid, frost action does not affect it, nor will it crack under soil settlement. In fact, with No-Co-Rode you get a lifetime of trouble-free service.

Stocked by leading Building and Plumbing Supply houses.

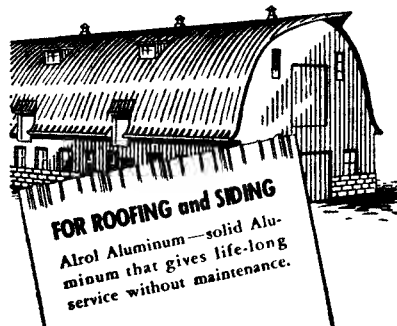
## NO-CO-RODE ROOT-PROOF PIPE

Manufactured by DOMINION TAR & CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED, Sun Life Bldg., Montreal  
NO2F-1



## Line your buildings with ALROL ALUMINUM INSULATION and VAPOUR SEAL

Cattle and poultry produce more in healthy, comfortable surroundings. Use Alrol Insulation to keep farm buildings dry, clean, warm in winter, cool in summer. Crops, machinery and supplies are kept remarkably free from dust, dirt and moisture when blanketed by Alrol Insulation. In the orchard, Alrol Insulation prevents rodents and vermin from attacking young fruit saplings.



Mail coupon for samples and full information on Alrol Aluminum Insulation and Vapour Seal... the wonder building product of 100 uses.



AAI  
ALUMINUM ROLLING MILLS LIMITED  
198 OSBORNE ST. NORTH, WINNIPEG, MAN.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROV. \_\_\_\_\_



IN this article we will discuss compatibility and incompatibility in mating as expressed in handwriting.

The diagram on the right is the graphologist's chart in estimating, roughly, the degree to which a person's emotions and feelings are available in making contact with another.

I use the term "available" advisedly. That is, we are all endowed with feelings and emotions by nature. But some people are responsive, outgoing, spontaneous so that one is drawn toward them; others are detached, reasonable, rather indifferent so that we wonder how they feel toward us; while others still are aloof, ever on the defensive, rather hostile and unapproachable.

What happened to the emotions of the latter two groups?

Modern psychological theory tries to explain the difference in people's emotional response by their early childhood upbringing. Where the relations between parents were harmonious and the attitude of the parents to their children was warm and loving, the children will grow up into warm and responsive adults.

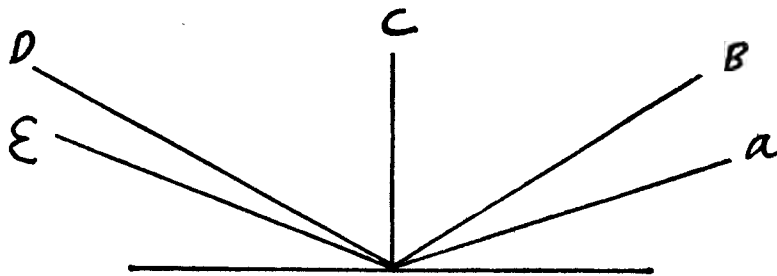
Where the relations between parents were marked by disharmony and their attitude to their children was one of mere duty and obligation, the tendency of the children is to reach maturity in a very skeptical and reserved state of mind as regards the emotions and feelings. This skepticism and reserve may reach the degree of coldness and even hostility, depending on the nature of the parents' misunderstandings or alienation from one another.

In short, nowhere than in the family relations does the biblical dictum, "And the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children," apply more aptly. But one must add to the aphorism the word "mothers", so that it reads, "And the sins of the fathers and mothers shall be visited upon the children".

That is, putting it bluntly, quarrelsome and loveless parents are very likely to bring up quarrelsome and loveless children, no matter what their intentions are. And the emotions

## Before you propose, look at her handwriting

By DAVID MEYER



which nature bestowed upon all of us will become short-circuited, as in a wireless, or will be repressed and emerge as cold fury.

### Notice the Slant

In the diagram, people who write with the degree of slant as indicated by letter A are likely to be supersensitive, passionate, even unrestrained. Writers with the B slant are usually demonstrative and outgoing. Writers whose slant is upright, as in C, are self-disciplined, dominated by their intellects. The D slant indicates reserve, self-restraint, repression. Writers whose writing slants at the angle of E are strongly inhibited, unapproachable, full of inner conflicts.

It is interesting to note that social and research workers have often observed the E and D slants in writers whose homes

were dominated by their mothers and whose relations to their fathers were negative or downright hostile.

The C slant has often been observed in writers whose parents were dutiful and did by their children what society expected of them, but whose feelings toward their children were rather less than warm and hearty.

Now, a marriage between A and B or between D and E would have a good chance of success because in either case both partners have points of view sufficiently similar to agree in many instances. But a combination of A and E would have practically no chance of success because their natures are diametrically opposed to each other.

The several combinations in between these two extremes

would have "possibilities" of success, depending upon such factors as the degree of physical attraction, mental interests, and common background. For instance, C and A or C and B might have traits in common which would favor companionship. The same is true of C and D or C and E.

The success of a match between D and A or between B and E, however, is doubtful. In each instance, A and B would be the miserable losers: they'd be frozen to death for want of natural warmth and affection.

### Look at Results

Now, if all this sounds rather far-fetched to you, look at the statistics released by the major insurance companies in the States. For the first half of 1951, two out of three marriages ended in divorce. The rate was expected to rise to three divorces out of five marriages for the latter half of the year. Once economic pressure is eased and people seek emotional gratification in marriage, in addition to economic security, the matter of compatibility becomes of the outmost importance.

A writer with the slant B will sometimes marry one with slant D, and the union will last. The success, however, is only on the surface. Too often, B will be found to be a dependent soul who cannot stand on his (or her) two feet and requires the firm support of another for guidance through life's vicissitudes. And whatever else may be said of D and E writers, they are often strong characters, very clever, very capable.

Now, when it comes to disloyalty to the marriage vows, A and E have been found with equal frequency as the sinners. But A breaks the rules because of an excess of passion and desire. E, man or woman, strays from the fold because of an inner dissatisfaction due to emotional frustration and a consequent rebelliousness against the limitations of marriage. But while A will derive at least temporary gratification from his (or her) wandering, E is doomed to eternal disappointment. Writers with the E slant are too inhibited and hostile to derive satisfaction even from sin.

## What does your handwriting reveal?

Are you a natural-born salesman or would you make a better mechanic? Have you got hidden talent for art, cookery or stenography? Would you be interested in getting the verdict of an expert on the character your handwriting reveals?

The Farm and Ranch has arranged with Mr. David Meyer, the author of this new and regular feature of the Farm and Ranch, to analyze the handwriting of its readers. Here are the rules:

Write at least 12 lines with pen and ink on good paper. Do NOT — repeat — NOT use a ball-point pen or pencil. Send it, together with 25 cents in coin: —

DAVID MEYER.

7½ Jane St., New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Do not send stamps and always enclose a self-addressed envelope.

SASKATCHEWAN farmers now own fewer grazing units (horses and cattle) than they did in the census years 1926, 1936, and 1946 and 1951, according to E. E. Brocklebank, Director of the Animal Industry Branch.

The following table shows the relationship between the numbers of grazing units (horses and cattle) and the available pasture and hay in 1926, 1946 and 1951.

Year.	Seeded Pasture.	Other Pasture.	Population of Horses & Cattle.
1926 .....	300,000 acres	13.6 million acres	2.26 million grazing units
1946 .....	823,000 acres	20 million acres	2.09 million grazing units
1951 .....	1,441,000 acres	20 million acres	1.57 million grazing units

Comparing 1946, a comparatively recent year, with 1951, livestock and livestock products, Mr. Brocklebank declar-

## Much more pasture for fewer animals in Sask.

600,000 more acres are now seeded to cultivated pasture and at the same time there are nearly 500,000 fewer cattle and horses on Saskatchewan farms.

Cash income is of vital importance whether it comes from grain production or the sale of

ed. There seems to be quite a steady relationship between these incomes as shown by the following table:

Year.	Number of cents per dollar of income from the sale of:	
	Grain.	Livestock and Livestock Products
1936 .....	75.1	24.9
1946 .....	70.3	29.7
1951 .....	75.3	24.7

Alberta and Manitoba farmers secure a larger percentage of their income from livestock. Since 1926 Manitoba and Al-

berta farmers have realized as much as 21% more of their income in a given year from the sale of livestock and livestock products than Saskatchewan farmers. In 1951 Manitoba farmers received 11% more and Alberta farmers 21% more of each dollar income from livestock than was received by Saskatchewan farmers.

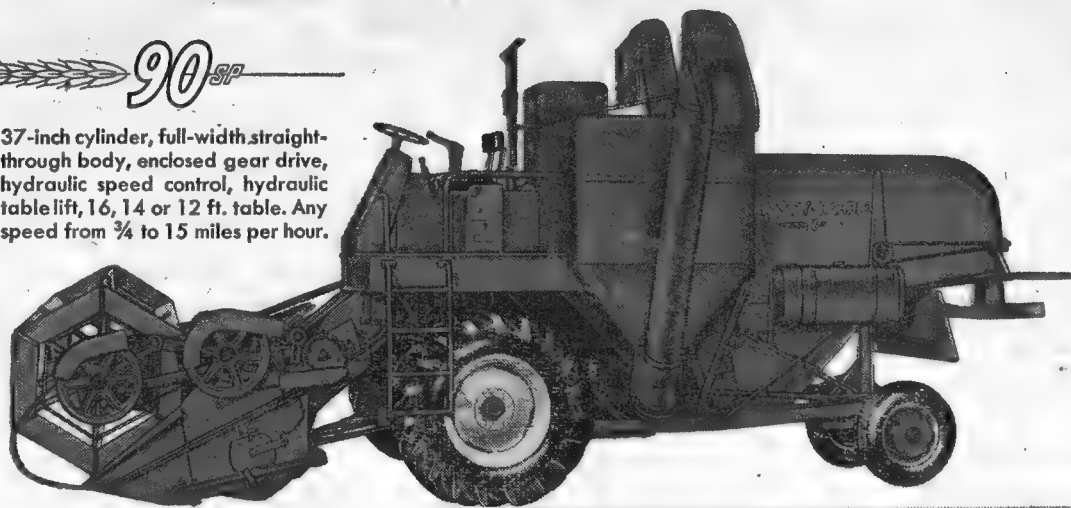
These figures indicate two points. First, the capacity of the farms of the province as a whole for producing grazing animals is not being used to capacity. Secondly, Saskatchewan farmers depend less on income from livestock than Alberta or Manitoba farmers.



# THREE *new* MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINES FOR '53

In 1952, more acres of Canadian grain—and more acres of United States grain—were harvested by Massey-Harris combines than by any other make. There's a reason. Massey-Harris self-propelled combines have been "finest from the first". For 15 years, they have been first choice among the grain growers of both countries. And now, for the 1953 harvest, Massey-Harris presents three great new models that stand head-and-shoulders above anything you have seen before.

37-inch cylinder, full-width straight-through body, enclosed gear drive, hydraulic speed control, hydraulic table lift, 16, 14 or 12 ft. table. Any speed from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 15 miles per hour.



32-inch cylinder, full-width straight-through body, enclosed gear drive, hydraulic speed control, hydraulic table lift, 14, 12 or 10 ft. table. Any speed from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 14 miles per hour.

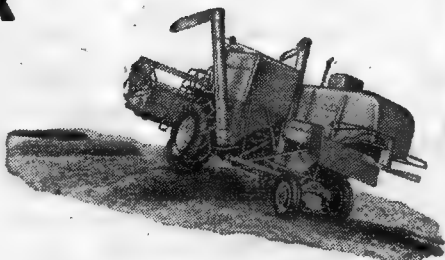


24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cylinder, 12, 10 or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. table, chain drive with 20 forward speeds, electric table lift, streamlined platform, Massey-Harris quality at modest cost.



## TESTED AND PROVED ON *new* M-H TEST TRACK

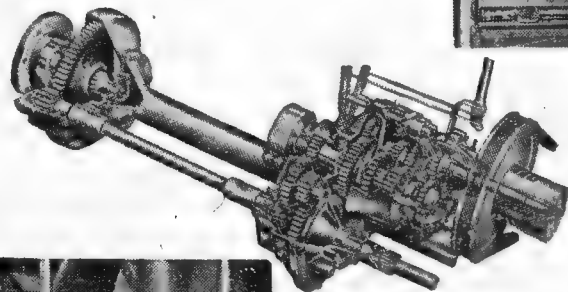
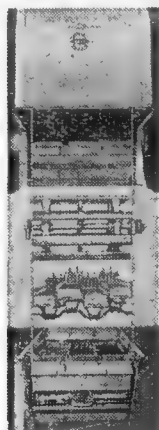
These new combines are built to stand tougher treatment than they will ever get on any farm. All three models have been proved on the new Massey-Harris Test Track, first scientific test track ever built by a farm machinery manufacturer.



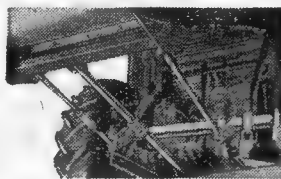
## FIVE GREAT *new* IMPROVEMENTS IN DESIGN

Full-width, straight-through bodies in "90" and "80" (right) provide greater separating capacity, wider cylinder, more shoe area, wider screens, larger fan.

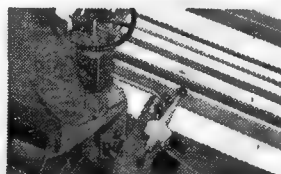
Enclosed gear drive axle on "90" and "80" (below) provides direct application of power to drive wheels. Gives smooth operation, fuel economy.



Hydraulic speed selector on the "90" and "80" with rocker-type accelerator (left), enables you to increase or decrease speed instantly.



With hydraulic table lift on the "90" and "80" (left) you can operate the table lift and change ground speed at the same time.



Streamlined platform on all three models (left) has adjustable padded seat and back rest, steering wheel properly placed for comfortable all-day driving, all controls within easy reach.

BETTER GET YOUR ORDER BOOKED *Now!*

Don't wait! If you're thinking about a new combine for 1953, see your Massey-Harris dealer now and get full particulars about these great new models.



# MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINES



## Those hungry thirties again

To the Editor:

**Y**OUR editorial concerning too many lazy no-goods and your criticism of our welfare state. What caused the welfare state? Was it not the hungry thirties when private enterprise sat down with the banks full of the riches they had fleeced from the common man? I heard one man talking one week about how the stock he had put his savings in was going up. The next week he was broke. His people had all they could do to keep him from being a case for the insane asylum. This happened all over the country as the big interests forced the stocks down.

Private enterprise caused so much suffering men searched for work and found none. Some even starved to death in this land of plenty. Men who were starving had to stand and watch potatoes being burned at the coast. The only dearth there was, it was money.

I see, by the papers, that the first act of the new United States of Europe is to set up a welfare state. It seems to be the only antidote to communism.

Times change. If we go back to our grandfather's day, in those times, who ever heard of a boy's parents being forced to send their son to school till he was sixteen? I do believe there was a law to force a boy to stay at home till he was twenty-one.

Just as soon as a boy is sixteen he goes out for wages now, so the full expense is on a parent.

Grandfather used oxen or horses. His power was fed from the farm. Now he buys expensive machinery; it is fed from an oil well.

It is impossible for him to be self reliant. New times, new inventions don't take so much hard toil, but we are producing more than ever. The lazy no-goods are producing the biggest surplus in years.

Let all the farmers go back to oxen and use a flail to thresh with; his wife have a spinning wheel and a loom and just see what would happen. He would be self reliant then.

The welfare state has become necessary to the good of the common people. It keeps the wolf from the door of many who are helpless. There is not so much bitterness and envy between the rich and the poor.

These things are all for the good of all in the welfare state.

Ida L. Phillips.

Cranbrook, B.C.

## Why work?

To the Editor:

**I** READ with interest your editorial on Dick Sanborn's column. It is easy for him to sit at an office desk and criticize



the British people. He should try working underground all day digging coal in an undernourished condition. He, no doubt, has had properly balanced meals here in Canada these last 12 years while they have not had proper food since 1939. No one can give of their best efforts suffering from malnutrition as they must be.

And why always pick on the poor, what about all the rich people who never work, but live off the workers?

As to the war veterans, children's allowances, injured workmen, and old-age pensioners, all these are not workers, being unable to work, they are dependent people who need help, so why Mister Editor, do you class them as not wanting to work, it is ridiculous to do so.

Mrs. Wilson.

Vancouver 8, B.C.

To the Editor:

## Carnival Swindlers

To the Editor:

Here's what happened to me at the Hardisty Stampede. A swindler said to me, "Come in and win a free radio." I paid 50c and I got 5 points right away. He said I needed 10 points and then I'll get the radio and all the money back. I had to put up \$20.00 every time I got ½ point and \$40.00 if I got 1 point. I only had a half point to get to make the 10 points as he said, then I would have had the radio and \$96.00.

But I couldn't get any more points and I know I could have put in money for 5 or 6 days and I would never have got any more points so I quit and I lost \$25.00. I saw another man lose \$500.00 and one man lost \$1,000 so I'd say the Government of Canada should not let them swindlers come into Canada at all and I do hope the people of our country read this letter.

Don't try or play those games at all because you'll never get one red cent back, they're nothing but a bunch of crooks.

Geo. Siegfried.

Metiskow, Alta.

## Railway wages and duties

To the Editor:

**I** AM very disgusted with your editorial stating railroads are the highest paid workers. I am a fireman for the C.P.R. and quite happy with my job, so don't get me wrong. I have sat down with a man who unloads stock cars for the Canada Packers and figured out how much we each make down to the hourly rate. This man is only working as a laborer and he makes approximately fifteen cents an hour more than I do working on a yard engine and about the same, or darn close to it, as I do on the road.

He is practically free of responsibility. While I am on the road I am equally responsible with the rest of the crew for thousands of dollars worth of equipment, and when on passenger and even freight, for thousands of human lives. When on freights we do not wholly escape the last responsibility as one slip-up can cause a very nasty wreck.

If you look carefully at rates of pay, between our men and other tradesmen immediately prior to the war and the rates of pay between us now, you will see if your head is not too thick that we are not the only ones to cause a high cost of living. And maybe then you will see you should have rapped the middle men and corporations for taking such a heavy advantage of freight increases. I would also like to say I enjoy your paper very much as it is of prime importance for us railroaders on the prairies to keep abreast of farm development. But I would like to see you do a little more intelligent research on editorials like the one mentioned before piling all the blame on people also trying to make a decent living.

D. G. Campbell.

St. Vital, Man.

## Life is better in Britain

To the Editor:

**W**HEN I read Dick Sanborn's article and your editorial in the August Review, I smiled in my beard. Just another sign of old age coming on I thought. The young are young and the old are old and never the twain shall meet to misquote "Kipling." A generation ago, after the first great war, our elders didn't approve of us either. But when I look around I don't think we did so badly.

The Old Country can look back on some noteworthy achievements too. Now the younger ones are taking over, and when I see the attractive new homes going up and hear of planes flying faster than the speed of sound and all the other modern gadgets, it makes me think that there must still be a few people in the world who are doing something while waiting for the next hand-out.

The human race marches on to its destiny by trial and error. England once led the world, perhaps she will do so again. I have read enough history to realize that there never was any golden age either in Great Britain or elsewhere. When England was the world's workshop, women and girls pushed coal trucks in the mines, and small boys

pumped air down to them by hand, standing in dark cubby holes for ten hours a day. Children worked in the mills till 12 p.m. Saturday nights. In those days a few people had security from the cradle to the grave, mostly by the accident of birth.

Now the whole nation is trying to achieve the happy position of the favored few. Whether they can make it or not is on the knees of the gods. I spent the winter before last in England. I did not have much opportunity to talk to working people, but the ones I did meet struck me as being far superior socially and mentally than their fathers of forty years ago. I particularly noticed the boys in uniform, physically they are much finer men than the old sweats of 1914. The children look much better too, and there are not the thousands of derelicts in London that I remember so well when I lived there. In fact, class distinction is disappearing by degrees. Times change and we of the older generation can only stand by and watch the birth of a new age.

Y. W. Yallenhamp.

Bashaw, Alta.

## Rundown railways

To the Editor:

**M**Y wife and I read your editorial for this month and Dick Sanborn's article in the same issue, and I am sending you, a propos, a cutting from "Punch" of July 23.

My wife and I were born and brought up in England. I remember the railways of say, forty years ago, and compare them with what is reported of them by my son and his wife who are over there for a two-year stay under the Athlone Fellowship, my son being one of seven engineering-degree holders from McGill chosen to go. They tell us that even first-class carriages are filthy; and the engines, that used to snort with pride in their paint and steel and brass, are so uncared-for that you can hardly see their numbers. Now, whether the employees and employers of our day did their work from a pride in it, or because they were "fearful for their joab", as they say in Scotland, I don't know. It does seem as if the fact that nowadays, with unions what they are, no one can get "fired", isn't doing anyone any good. "No one" is perhaps too sweeping. From July, 1920, to December, 1941, I was a laborer on the C.N.R. Laborers got occasionally thrown out on their ear; but foremen, operators, agents, firemen, engine drivers, "brakeys", they seemed to have life-tenure.

Until 1911 (for eight years) I was voyaging between Glasgow, Liverpool, the coasts of India, London, Antwerp and Montreal. A year or two after I got my Master Mariner's Ticket and I transferred from C.P.R. Atlantic service to Pacific Expresses, so I was fairly well in



touch with labor — from one point of view — on the docks, on the ships and in a lesser way at home in England on leave.

Even at that date, 1911, the beginning of something seemed to be happening to "working people". I think they were increasingly coming to look to that Promised Time, when labor would be in government: they were only coming to the idea of state ownership, or nationalization.

In Canada (in B.C.) for thirty years the workers have been told: "You can't beat the system, buddy." "The deck is stacked against you." "Everything belongs of right to you, buddy — go take it."

And so, one way and another, at 73 I see the whole works going mad.

Noel Montagnon.

Vanventy, B.C.

## How the Unions do it

To the Editor:

There was plenty of 'Oomph' — or both T's in TNT — behind that editorial suggestion which you titled "How about a single appeal?" in dealing with money-raising campaigns in general; the fact that "raising money by dozens of separate campaigns is a duplication of effort that costs a lot of money", and the possibility that "something should be done to unify these money-raising campaigns".

It occurs to me to take the opportunity of saying that the above principle might be used to great advantage by the Agricultural industry which is, as you know better than this reader, only now commencing to organize itself and compress its inherent power to the point where, as one of the columnists phrased it, "it will no longer be the biggest industry which is the safest to kick around"?

Subsequently, I was comparing notes on the above editorial theme with a representative of urban Organized Labor. He was of the opinion, in answer to my inquiry, that the 700,000 members of the two major labor bodies would average out at monthly "dues" of about \$1.50; or, to be conservative and below the facts, say \$15 a year — i.e., an over-all "dues" revenue of \$10,500,000.

On the basis of the Dairy Farmers famous "June Set-Aside" campaign — yielding about \$375,000 for advertising and publicising dairy products — it will be noted that Organized Union Labor "sets-aside" this latter sum every two weeks across the year!

Obviously, the membership are convinced that they are getting good value for their money? Unfortunately, urban organizational problems are child's play when placed in the balance with the problems in organizing Agriculture — with 693,000 individual 'plants', dissipated across the Dominion?

W.P.D.

# Farm Service Facts

IMPERIAL  
**Esso**  
SERVICE

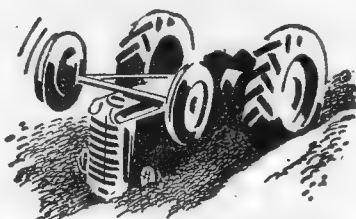
No. 31W PRESENTED BY

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

## ACCIDENTS DON'T HAVE TO HAPPEN

It has been said that farming is more dangerous than making dynamite. Over two-thirds of farm accidents in Canada happen to persons of working age. Nearly one-half of these persons are heads of households. Death or lifelong disability are frequent consequences. Sometimes it means a farm has to be sold or rented.

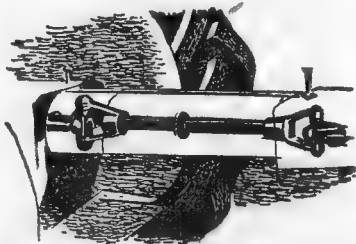
Machinery, falls, and animals probably account for half the farm accidents. Nearly all can be prevented by following simple safety rules and by the use of good judgement. Space permits mention of a few safety rules relating to the use of tractors, which are used more than any other single machine and are therefore involved in the greatest number of accidents.



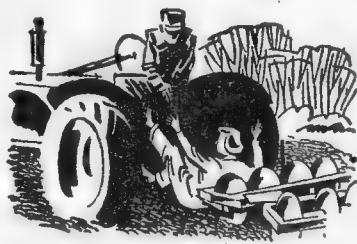
To avoid tipping, drive at reasonable speeds. Slow down when turning. Tractor brakes should be locked together for highway travel. Hillsides, ditches or rough ground call for extra care.



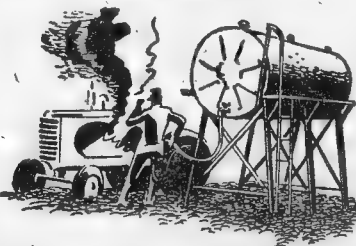
Release clutch slowly when pulling uphill or out of ditches. Hitching higher than the drawbar, for example to the axle, may also cause the tractor to "rear".



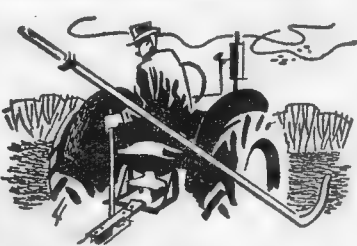
Keep shields in place over the power take-off. Otherwise, should your clothes (especially if loose) merely flop against a revolving shaft, you may be seriously injured.



An extra rider can easily fall in the path of drawn equipment. Keep tractor platform clear of objects to avoid tripping. It is dangerous to permit children to drive tractors.



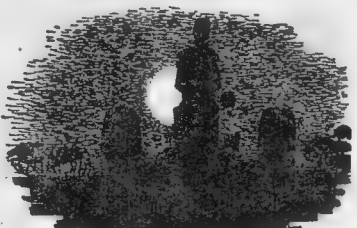
Fires are often caused by refueling with the engine running. Keep a fire extinguisher mounted on the tractor. Provide a proper exhaust outlet when using a tractor in a closed building.



Be careful coupling implements to tractors. Special hitches, or a hook (shown above) to handle the drawbar makes hitching safer and easier with most farm implements.



Observe traffic signals when operating on a highway. A red flag displayed on a high pole attached to the tractor will warn approaching cars of the danger of collision.



Use proper lights for night operation and for highway travel. Turning back one of the headlights to serve as a tail-light is dangerous. Motorists don't know if you're coming or going.

## MARVELUBE MOTOR OIL KEEPS FARM ENGINES YOUNG LONGER



## MARVELUBE HEAVY DUTY

... cuts fuel consumption  
... lowers operating cost  
... fights engine wear

A peppy new tractor, car or truck is economical to operate and a joy to drive. You can keep it in new condition longer with Marvelube Motor Oil Heavy Duty.

Marvelube helps prevent the formation of carbon and gum on valve stems—thus prevents burned and sticking valves. It keeps pistons and piston rings clean. You get a better seal between the piston and the cylinder wall and more power from each piston stroke. Anti-corrosion and anti-acid chemicals in the oil prevent pitting of wrist pins and connecting rod bearings. Marvelube also prevents the formation of gooey sludge in the crankcase. Bearing surfaces which are free from sludge get better lubrication.

It only stands to reason that engines which are free of carbon, gum and dirt will perform better—use less fuel and cost less to maintain. You can depend on Marvelube Heavy Duty to protect your engine... keep it young longer.

See  
your  
Imperial  
Oil  
Agent



## Soil sterilants for weed control

MANY of the soil sterilants give better results when applied in the fall of the year, says Mr. G. R. Sterling, Supervisor of Soil Conservation and Weed Control for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. While they will control all weeds, they are rather expensive. They should not be applied to weeds which can be controlled by cultivation or by other chemicals, such as 2,4-D.

Toad Flax is one bad weed which cannot be controlled effectively with 2,4-D, and is costly to control by cultural means. In harvesting fields which contain small patches of Toad Flax, it is advisable to treat these patches at the time of swathing or binding. A small amount of soil sterilant can easily be carried on the tractor, and it takes only a minute to apply four or five pounds of the dry form per one hundred square feet. This will sterilize the ground, and leave a permanent mark which can be checked in succeeding years.

If Sodium Chlorate is used, it should be carried in a tight container, so as to eliminate the fire danger of carrying it on a hot tractor. Polybor Chlorate on the other hand, is perfectly safe from the fire hazard standpoint.

Small patches of Quack Grass in summerfallowed or stubble land, may be effectively controlled with an application of TCA. This product should be applied at the rate of one pound per one-hundred square feet. It is not practical on a field scale, but serves a very useful purpose in controlling small patches which cannot be cultivated as often as is necessary for the control of Quack. This product gives better results when applied in the fall.

## Power take-offs are dangerous

THE power take-off on the farm tractor is a dangerous attachment, which should only be used with the greatest care. The careful operator will make sure that it is properly shielded at all times. Within the past few days there have been two tragic accidents in Alberta involving power take-offs.

A Cardston district farmer was burned to death after becoming trapped in the take-off of a hay baler. While making an adjustment his arms apparently became entangled and for some reason the machine caught fire. He was dead when found.

In the Vulcan district another farmer received fractures to an arm and a leg as well as other serious injuries. He was drawn into his swather when he leaned over the unshielded power take-off. His hired man and a neighbor, who happened to be passing by on a nearby road at the moment, saved him from even greater injury.



## Things to remember in selecting a cultivator

A CULTIVATOR may be classed as a duckfoot, tool-bar, heavy duty or blade. Each one has been designed for a special purpose and operate best under the conditions for which it was made.

The duckfoot cultivator is primarily a light tillage implement to be used as a secondary implement after the first operation with a plow or disc type implement. Trash clearance is not too good and for that reason it works most satisfactorily where there is not too much trash. Shovels of various widths with low, medium or high lifts may be obtained to meet various soil and field conditions.

The tool-bar is considered a secondary tillage implement. The light construction does not allow it to be used in hard or stony land. The tool-bar permits the choice of several tillage attachments, including the rod weeder, chisels, and wide sweeps. The standards are easily adjusted to various spacings. Trash clearance is somewhat better than the duckfoot and so chisels or sweeps are often used in fairly moist clean stubble with good results. Since the wide shovels are fairly flat it is sometimes difficult to obtain a good weed kill.

The stronger construction of the heavy cultivator allows it to be used for deep tillage operations. It also gives better penetration and depth control in soil of varying hardness. The trash clearance is about the same as the first two implements. The choice of attachments is much the same as the tool-bar. The

draft depends upon the attachment used but is very high when deep tillage is being carried out.

The blade cultivator was designed for operation under heavy trash conditions, and cannot be surpassed for that purpose. The implement also maintains the maximum amount of trash on the surface even after several operations, which give excellent water and wind erosion control. The heavily constructed machine allows it to be used under very severe conditions which would include stony land and breaking. The brown soil zone and areas of similar conditions are best suited for this machine.

## Storing potatoes

THERE are many types of potato storage ranging from pits covered with straw and dirt to expensive root cellars. The type of storage is not important so long as it complies with certain conditions.

When going into storage, the tubers should be as dry as possible. The Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, recommends a temperature of 33 to 38 degs. F. for seed stock and 38 to 42 degs. F. for table stock to give best results. Lower temperatures tend to cause a sweet flavour. Storing potatoes in the basement of a dwelling house is not satisfactory owing to the difficulty of providing proper ventilation. This difficulty in basement storage may

be overcome by providing an insulated room connected by a four-inch pipe with a damper to the outside through a window.

In Manitoba climate, where very severe conditions are experienced during winter, a storage cellar built entirely in the ground and provided with intake and outlet ventilation will be found satisfactory. An ideal location for this type of storage cellar is in a hillside where good drainage can be had. Potatoes will keep much better when placed in slatted bins. A false floor and walls made of boards six inches wide, with half-inch cracks between will allow air circulation. The false floor and walls should be six inches from the floor and walls of the cellar.

The entire potato crop should not be stored in the cellar or bin at one time. Put in a layer of potatoes about one foot deep and allow them to cool.

The depth of potatoes in the bin should not be more than five or six feet and the bins should not be more than 10 to 12 feet square.

Carefully sort out all potatoes that are bruised, cut or diseased before putting them in storage.

Storage rots may develop about three weeks after going into storage. If this condition is found, potatoes should be picked over and infected tubers discarded. Exclude all light as potatoes deteriorate rapidly when exposed.

## Fall seeding of forage crops

EXPERIMENTS in time of seeding forage crops in the drier parts of the prairie provinces show that on the average late fall seeding is most successful.

Unlike spring seeding or early fall seeding which rely on seasonal moisture for successful stands, late fall seeding does not germinate immediately. The seeds germinate early in the spring and get off to a good start before field work can be done. This early growth with available moisture usually results in a more complete and more vigorous first year stand.

Late fall seeding should not be done before October 15. The seed bed should be firm so that a shallow depth of seeding is made possible. Stubble land or annual weed covered land is hard to beat for seed beds.

For most grasses and grass-legume mixtures that are recommended for the dry areas, a few simple points should be kept in mind. Do not seed in rows closer than 12 inches and no deeper than 1 inch. The rate of seeding will depend on the crop because seed sizes vary. A good safe guide for correct rates is to seed about 30 seeds per foot of drill row.

## Loading up



Photo by Don Smith.



## How to grow mushrooms

**"MUSHROOM** Collecting for Beginners" is the title of a recent publication by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The purpose of this bulletin is to aid in the identification of edible mushrooms and to clearly distinguish them from toadstools and other inedible or poisonous species of fungi. The main characteristics and growth habits of fifteen species of mushrooms are outlined. To further facilitate identification of the different species of common fungi, the publication is extensively illustrated. Farmers and others who are interested in obtaining a copy may do so by writing the Experimental Farm, Brandon.

## Fall cultivation for perennial weeds

G. R. Sterling, Supervisor of Soil Conservation and Weed Control, Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that many Alberta farmers do a good job of fallowing during the summer, but when the rush of harvest begins the fallow is often neglected. Perennial weeds left undisturbed in the fall will store sufficient food reserves for thrifty and vigorous growth in the following year. If they are prevented from storing this food they can often be eradicated effectively during the season of fallow. Fall cultivation every ten days to two weeks through the entire harvest season means time and money well spent in eradicating perennial weeds.

Toad flax is one of the deep-rooted, persistent perennials that require at least one complete summer of very thorough cultivation. In favourable seasons this weed may be almost entirely eliminated in one year, but a second year of fallow is often required. Farmers living in areas infested with toad flax are advised to watch for this weed while cutting grain. A small amount of sodium chlorate or polybor chlorate should be carried, and the toad flax patches treated on the spot. This is much less work than marking the patches with a stick and returning later to treat them.

Benjamin Franklin: "Some among us are not so much grieved for the present state of our affairs, as apprehensive for the future. They observe that no revenue is sufficient without economy, and that the most plentiful income of a whole people from the natural productions of their country may be dissipated in vain and needless expenses, and poverty be introduced in the place of affluence."



A SILO! AN EXTRA ROOM! A GARAGE!

Put FIL to work for you. See your nearest B of M manager about a Farm Improvement Loan today.



**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Canada's First Bank

working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

MENTION THE FARM AND RANCH IN BUYING PRODUCTS SHOWN IN THIS ISSUE.

## How "Skinny" Girls Get Lovely Curves

Gain 5 to 10 lbs. New Pep

Thousands who never could gain weight before, now have shapely, attractive figures. No more bony limbs, ugly hollows. They thank Ostrex. It puts flesh on bodies skinny because blood lacks iron. Peps you up, too. Improves appetite, digestion so food nourishes you better. Don't fear getting too fat. Stop when you gain figure you wish. Introductory or "get-acquainted" size only 60¢. Try Ostrex Tonic Tablets for new pounds, lovely curves, new pep, today. At all druggists.

## SKILTOOL POWER TOOLS

110 and 32 Volts  
For Factory, Home  
and Farm

Write for Free Catalogue.

**ELECTRIC**  
EQUIPMENT CO., LIMITED

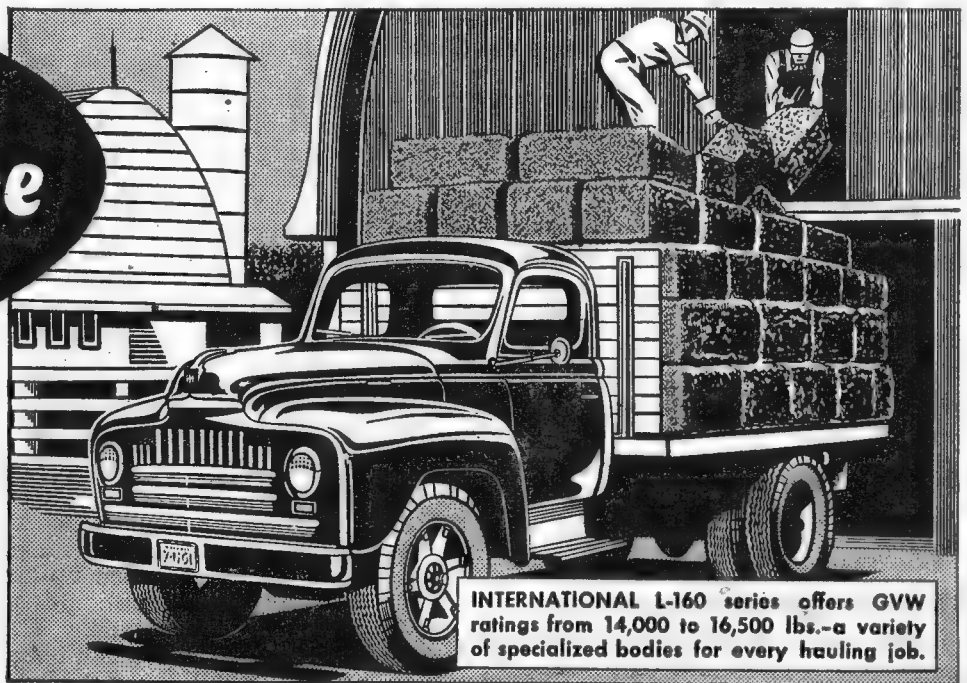
CALGARY EDMONTON, REGINA, SASKATOON

## Trucks that bear the name You know

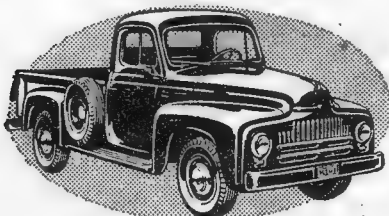
International Trucks are built by International Harvester. The trucks we build for you are engineered to give years of low-cost, all around performance in the fields, on farm roads, on highways. Your local International Dealer understands your problems and offers a truck specialized to your needs. Take advantage of this — see him soon.

International Harvester builds McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Industrial Power . . . Refrigerators and Home Freezers.

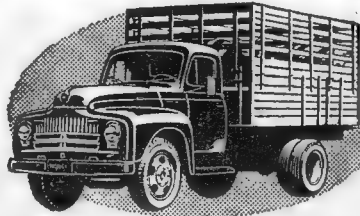
International Trucks are made in Canada at International Harvester's Chatham Works.



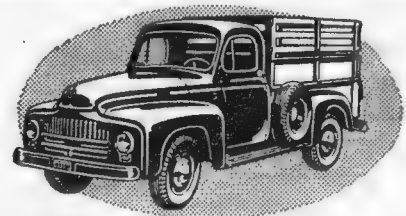
INTERNATIONAL L-160 series offers GVW ratings from 14,000 to 16,500 lbs.—a variety of specialized bodies for every hauling job.



**PICK OF THE PICKUPS!** Here's easy handling in armchair comfort of the Comfo-Vision Cab. 9 models,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and 1 ton. Body lengths,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , 8, 9 ft.



**COMBINATION FARM BODY!** International L-160 with 12 ft. combination body. For hauling livestock or grain — can be converted for flat-bed use.



**DOUBLE-SERVICE PICKUP!** The pickup converted to stake body by addition of racks (stake pockets standard equipment). For low-cost hauling.

# INTERNATIONAL



# TRUCKS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO



## Life Insurance has made it easy for me to save!

Paying a Mutual Life premium isn't really paying or spending at all. It is the soundest and surest kind of investment that I can make and I know that it will come back to me as income when I retire.

Should anything happen to me in the meantime, there will be funds for my wife to carry on the home and farm and see the children through to the time when they can take care of themselves.

Mutual Life protection is geared to your present income and the needs of yourself and family.

Find out what this important savings-protection plan can do for you.



MAIL THIS COUPON

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Please send me your free booklet "What Life Insurance can do for the Canadian Farmer".

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

F-42



One day while we were at the sports in town, an electrical storm came up. We hurried home as there was a lot of lightning. After the storm was over my brother went up to get the cows for milking. When he arrived in the field he saw one cow standing in the dam and tried to get her out by throwing rocks at her, but she would not move, so he ran over to my father who was over in another field looking at brome grass and told him to come and help him with the cow. Back at the dam they found the cow was standing on her feet in the dam dead. When they pulled her out with the team, they saw a burned line down the side of her shoulder where she had been struck by lightning.

Gloria Battle.  
Delia, Alberta.

I have a little bantam hen that comes to my door step every morning. I have to get up very early to let her in to lay her egg in our wood-box. When she is finished I have to be there to let her out.

Alex Roberts.  
Greenstreet, Sask.

One day my Dad found a turtle on the road by our mail box. It was my birthday so he said I could have it for a pet. I had never seen one before as there are very few in this part of the country. Its shell is dark green with gray markings and very hard. Underneath it is sort of a pinkish orange with brown markings. His head and legs are dark green with yellow stripes and he pulls them in whenever anything comes near him. I call him "Slowpoke". I keep him in an old mink pen with wire sides on it. We dug some sod with flowers and grass on it and put it at one end of the pen. At the other end we set a big kettle of water in a hole, so he can have a bath when he wants to.

Linda Meyer.  
Gilbert Plains, Man.

One winter on a warm sunny day my dad went up to the barn to put horses and cows in the pasture. The horse was standing half ways out the door, half snoozing in the warm sun. The cat was sleeping on the horse's back right above the kidneys. When dad walked up the horse suddenly woke up and moved, the cat got scared and dug his claws in the horse's back. Then the horse began to gallop, the more the horse ran the harder the cat dug in his claws. Finally the horse got to the fence and turned suddenly and the cat fell off.

James C. Thoreson.  
McLaughlin, Alberta.

On Sunday morning, right after we got up, we heard something scratching in the rain-water spout. My brother took the spout down and found a bird had fallen in. After we warmed and dried him, he flew happily away.

Dorreen Harder.  
Harmattan, Alta.

Last fall I bought six ewe spring lambs. This spring I was horrified to discover they were infested with "ticks" — nasty things, something like potato bugs. A neighbor assured me nothing could be done until after the ewes were sheared, when they would have to be "dipped". However, the ewes seem not to believe this, for a day or two ago I saw one ewe, Alice, walk deliberately away from the flock to where an old hen was enjoying a dust bath. Gently she nudged the hen with her nose until the hen got the idea. While Alice stood patiently by her, she pecked the ticks from her legs and as far up as she could reach. Then Alice settled comfortably into the dust bath and allowed the hen to give her, literally, a "thorough going over". No doubt the rest of the ewes also receive the hen's attention, for even during the winter when it was warm enough for the lambs to lay outside the barn in the sun, I had noticed the hens roosting on their backs, "to keep their feet warm," as my little girl suggested.

K. Casler.  
Smithers, B.C.

On the first of June, Mother, Daddy and my two younger brothers went to see a strange bird. It was a dull brown color and its body was shaped like a Leghorn hen. It had a long beak pointing to the sky. When we disturbed her, she flew over to the male. Then the male ruffled up his white feathers on his shoulders to show off to the female. When the male flies you can't see the white feathers. They make kind of a croaking noise. We found out that the strange birds were Bitterns. We had never seen one before.

Kenneth Storck.  
Hanna, Alta.

On our farm we have a yearling colt that is perfectly normal in every way except one. It has hair growing under its stomach just as if it was an extra mane. It seems very strange to see a mane on a horse in two places. I would be very much interested if anyone has seen this on a horse before.

Emma Abrahamse.  
Coronation, Alberta.

One day I saw our dog chasing a squirrel. The squirrel raced up a slanting tree. The dog was puzzled for a while, but soon up the tree he went about six feet. He couldn't catch the squirrel, but now he always goes up the tree when he hears the chattering of a squirrel.

Peter Klassen.  
Austin, Man.

Last Sunday I went to a Sunday school. My horse was getting excited. As I looked around I saw a big moose buck following about 8 yards behind me, then my horse started to run. The moose followed me for about a quarter of a mile. Then he turned around and ran into the bush. When I came to Sunday school the boys asked why I was so white in the face. So I told them all about it. I have never been scared so much before.

Johnny Driedger.  
Danskin, B.C.

Our dog would never stay home. He would go to a neighbor and stay a week or a month at a time. One day this neighbor was chasing his cattle out to pasture when the bull turned on him. He did not know our dog was behind him till Rex shot past and grabbed the bull by the nose. That changed the bull's mind in a hurry and he beat it after the cows. We thought it was pretty brave of our dog.

Lorne Tetarenko.  
Clashmoor, Sask.

One morning at about six o'clock a strange noise woke me up. I looked around and then I saw a little bird beating its wings against the window. I jumped out of bed went to the window and tried to catch the bird. Then it flew to another room and perched on a plant. I called my brothers to come and catch it. After chasing it for a while they caught it, opened a window and let it fly away.

The only way the bird could have come in was through one of the small round holes in the storm window.

Lorna Giesbrecht.  
Box 168,  
Plum Coulee, Manitoba.

Last winter we had a pet Whiskey Jack. It always was close enough so when you would call him he would hear you. At breakfast time and dinner time he would be on a spruce near the house. When you would call him by the name "Whisky" he'd come flying, then sit on the roof of the house or on the spruce. I would hold out my hand with some bread he would come sit on my hand and taking the food. After he wasn't hungry he would hide some for future use. Best of all he liked meat. He'd come back for many servings.

Alfred Roder.  
Flatbush, Alberta.



One day my friends were hunting for crows in the trees. In one nest they found two white baby crows. They brought them home and tamed them.

Jo-Anne Kessler, Age 9.

Pangman, Sask.

Once I was in Grandpa's garden and found a white bird's egg on the ground. I wanted to see if it was a hatched egg or the Siamese cat which lived next door had pulled out of the nest in the bird house. I gave the egg a little push and it started to jump up and down and roll over and over. It looked bewitched. Then a big fly flew out of it. Grandpa said it was a blow fly he thought, but it fooled me.

Eric Moss.

1729 - 31 St.,

Calgary, Alta.

Last spring, while the snow was melting away, all the lowest parts had melted away leaving the highest parts. Our turkeys went to the bush to lay their eggs. We always found their nest by following their tracks in the snow. But they got smart and flew over the parts of snow that was left to get to their nests. I couldn't find their nests after this, so I locked the hens in a building to lay.

Ralph Cibula.

Pine Creek Stn. Man.

One afternoon we were out helping the men thresh. Three of us girls had stook racks. One of the girls started to unload her rack, just as she bent down to take a stook, a mouse jumped out and came inside her clothes. She hopped and jumped around the rack. So I got to her and said, "Let me see, maybe it wasn't a mouse." As I opened the jacket it fell out. The men laughed so hard one of them lost his false teeth.

Sarah D. Walter.

Pibroch, Alberta.

One night my husband was setting the ordinary gopher traps to catch rats.

He set one trap and immediately a baby rat started to nibble at the cheese. Just then another baby rat jumped on the pan of the trap with the result that one rat was caught by the body and the other by the front feet in the same trap. There was also a baby rat in the same trap next morning.

I. A. Wick (Mrs.)

Fishing Lake, Sask.

Last fall, when we finished threshing, we left our old tractor sitting in the field with the radiator cap a ways open so it would drain good.

This spring, when we came to start the tractor, to our surprise, there was a mouse nest in the radiator with young ones in it.

Eric Pischke.

Tomahawk, Alta.



### Pest Plague

1925 was the year when we were plagued by a horde of tent caterpillars. They were everywhere. Water troughs, milk pails, buckets, pots, pans, handbags, and even coat pockets were full of them.

The roads and paths were made hideous by these filthy crawling worms. It was sickening to hear the perpetual oily crunch, crunch as one went walking. I remember that late in June the poplar trees were as void of leaves as if it was December.

Then suddenly they disappeared, and in their stead were countless cocoons. We thought that 1926 would be worse still, but to our great relief the caterpillars did not appear.

Wm. Grasiuk.

Londonville, Alta.

### Clockwise Ticks

45 years ago I was in a camp where they were peeling hemlock bark.

Every evening everyone would strip down to look for wood ticks.

The Indians told us to give the wood-ticks an anti-clockwise

twist to take them off as they figured the tick screw themselves into the skin.

Well, the Indians were wrong as the tick have two fangs but make a few clockwise turns (like some dogs do before they lay down) before they fasten.

I herded one on my arm till it fastened so saw how they did it.

I have taken off lots by anti-clockwise twist without bad effects.

I give the skin a hard squeeze and use some strong anti-septic.

Emil Lörentson.

Bindloss, Alta.

### Hard Times

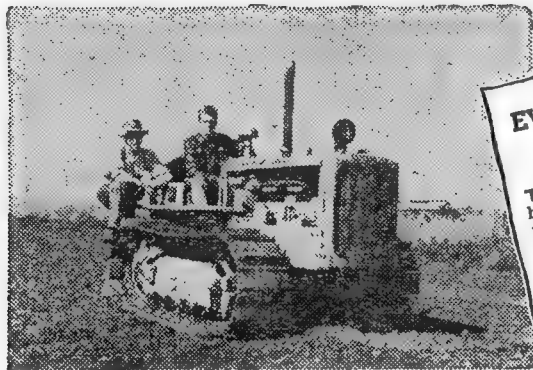
WHEN we landed in Canada in 1909 we only had 25 cents left, but we got work at \$50.00 a month. We saved our money until we could rent a farm. Then hail came along and cleaned us out. We could not get money for coal, so we went to the cattle pastures and hauled in dry cow manure for the winter. It kept us warm, but, oh! the dust and ashes were terrible.

Mrs. A. W. Tilbury.

Box 206, Melita, Man.

## "Caterpillar" Owners

are  
Satisfied  
Owners!



### A CHAMPION TEAMS UP WITH A CHAMPION!

Mr. Simon Roppel, of Rockyford, Alberta, with his son, World Wheat King, Howard Roppel, and their "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor. Says Mr. Roppel, Sr:

"This is my second D2. It takes a lot to stop a 'Cat'! Economy and traction — ability to go where other tractors can't — are what I like about the D2. As for economy, it's got to be a really heavy load to put diesel fuel consumption over 1 1/4 gallons per hour. The average on all jobs is between 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 gallons. Our D2 enables us to get into the field early and take advantage of the first good weather regardless of soil conditions. The last two springs we harvested over wet ground. The D2 pulled us out of trouble whenever our self-propelled combine mired down. The 'Caterpillar' D2 will take a lot of beating for traction and pulling power!"

### EVEN D2 VERSATILITY CAN BE INCREASED!

THE No. 42 TOOL BAR makes it easy to handle heavy ground-engaging implements. The Tool Bar is controlled through side-mounted hydraulic cylinders, leaving the rear of the tractor free for power take-off applications!

COMBINED REAR POWER TAKE-OFF AND BELT PULLEY DRIVE. This useful attachment provides economical power for spray rigs, mowers and other machines. It keeps the D2's diesel engine thrifflily at work on stationary power jobs. The Rear Power Take-Off and Belt Pulley Drive are available as separate attachments, too.

In all there are over forty attachments to increase the year-round usefulness of your "Caterpillar" Diesel D2. Ask your distributor!



**KRAMER**

tractor

COMPANY LTD.

"CATERPILLAR" DISTRIBUTORS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA,  
TISDALE,  
SASKATOON

**UNION TRACTOR  
AND EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.**

CALGARY, LETHBRIDGE, EDMONTON,  
GRANDE PRAIRIE, RED DEER,  
GRIMSHAW and DAWSON CREEK, B.C.

MAIL  
THIS  
COUPON  
TODAY!

Advertising Manager, F.R.-10-52  
UNION TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.  
CALGARY, Alberta.

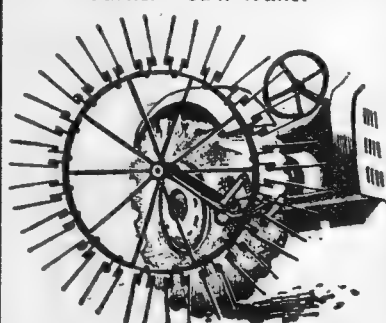
Please send me further information on the  
"Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor and attachments.

NAME

ADDRESS

**Don't keep it a secret!**  
When you like something in the Farm and Ranch pass it along to your neighbors.

**MR. FARMER — here is a Swath Turner You'll Want!**



**FEATURES:**

- Quickly and easily attached or detached in three to five minutes.
- Turner wheel floats to contour of ground.
- Heavy duty spring teeth.
- The wheel is ground driven. This cuts shelling of grain to a minimum.
- Shakes snow off swaths for better threshing.

State Make and Model of Tractor when ordering.

Price F.O.B. Calgary **\$65.00**

**DISTRIBUTORS:**

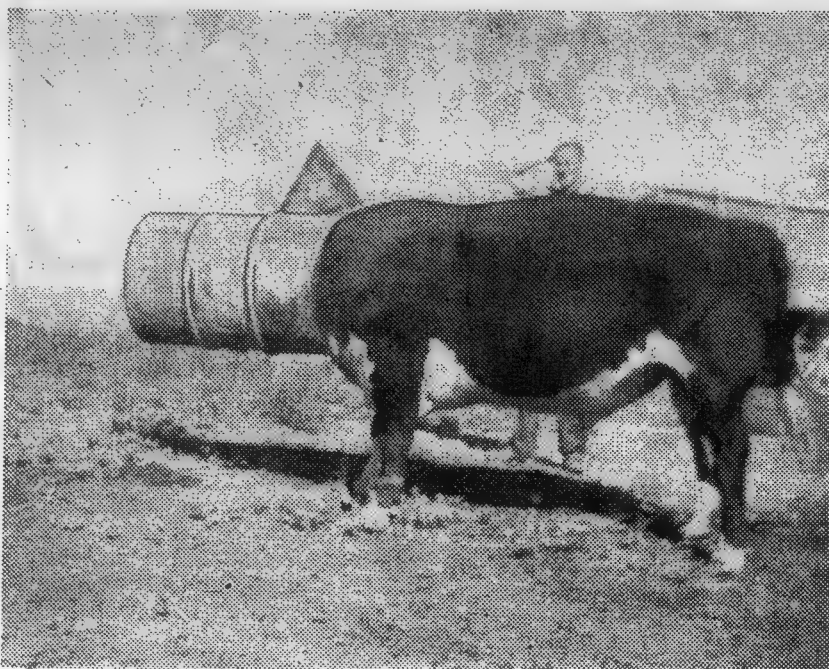
**RIBTOR**

MANUFACTURING & DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD.

The Best Address in the West for Value.

607 Second Street East, Calgary, Alta.

## Barrelled bull



Mrs. Nick Buye, Fox Valley, Sask., caught this action shot of a bull in trouble up to his neck. Eventually they freed it by sawing off a horn.

## The human side of the dam argument

Easily the outstanding feature of the tour of the Royal Commission on the Saskatchewan River was its meeting at Outlook. We are sure our readers will like Alex. Cameron's story of that session.

By ALEX CAMERON

THE case for the dam and the central Saskatchewan irrigation project was taken out of the realm of statistics and economics at Outlook and put in terms of people and their happiness. And, after all, what else really counts? Its translation from a coldly remote "project" into something warm and personal and having meaning in the lives of men and women was accomplished by the farmers themselves. Seven of them appeared before the commission to tell their own simple, convincing stories of what irrigation could mean to them. The impact of their evidence was greater than a score of briefs. For it came from deep conviction based on bitter experience. And it was so sincere that it hurt.

Although the Outlook meeting was remarkable, the commission will not find anything like it in its hearings at other places. In the first place the number of persons in attendance was unexpected. There must have been 800 to 1,000 men and women at the meetings. Many of them patiently stood for two hours or more at the back of the hall during the morning session. As the chairman, Dr. Hogg, remarked at the end of the hearing, such evident interest in the project was also a fact the commission would have to take into account in writing its report.

The bearing and the evidence of the farm witnesses was even more remarkable. Take the case of A. E. Quantaine. He has

farmed at Hawarden since 1926. He was interested in livestock and by the black year of 1937 he had built up a herd of 40 Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He had in addition 18 horses. As the winter of 1937 approached he had only five loads of feed to carry him through. It was obviously not enough. He sold some of his cattle at 1½ cents a pound. And he sold some of his horses for what they would bring.

With the nucleus of a new herd and enough horses for a new start, he began the long trek to Aylsham, more than 200 miles to the northeast. But his tragedy was not yet played out. When he got to Aylsham, he found he was a late arrival. There was no surplus feed left for his cattle. So he had to sell the last of them. Matter-of-factly, Mr. Quantaine recounted, he got from \$5 to \$10 for his animals. And some of the good bulls he had taken along had cost him \$200 each.

Mr. Quantaine's story ends on a happier note. He is back in livestock again. But on a more modest scale. And he is in the business because he found he could spring-flood 30 acres of his Hawarden farm, thus giving him moderate assurance that he will never face another winter with only five loads of feed for his animals. Others appeared who were less fortunate. They cannot irrigate until the dam is built. They are unwilling to gamble on the loss of another herd through drought.

So they are grain farmers, not livestock men now.

Dr. Tufts of Outlook, who presented the Saskatchewan Rivers Development Association brief, was also eloquent in arguing the human side of the irrigation project. Dr. Tufts has practiced among the people of Outlook and the proposed irrigation district for many years. He knows its people and their problems. He talks of the scars that the privations of the thirties left with many people, of the fears that accumulate in the minds of farmers and their wives because the growth of the large farm isolates families from school, church and neighbors. It was in terms of people and their happiness that he urged the commission to think of irrigation.

There were other arguments in his brief, too. And these were elaborated by others who made formal presentations. Enough figures were presented to show that the district has gone back a long way during the last 20 years. The municipalities around Outlook have lost 13,000 of their population. Those that remain have collected benefits under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in at least eight out of 10 years, indicating that the average has been under seven bushels to the acre in as many years. The federal government has paid more than \$10,000,000 in P.F.A.A. payments in the 18 municipalities in 10 years. In addition, one municipality alone has received agricultural aid amounting to nearly \$250,000 since 1932.

Substantial evidence was present to show that conditions in the proposed irrigation area are abnormally bad; that they are bad because the district lacks moisture to a greater degree than most of Saskatchewan. One farmer witness summed it up in unpremeditated fashion during his evidence. He was asked by counsel: "What is your experience of farming in this district over the last 25 years?"

The laconic answer was brief: "No good."

And judging from the responsive laughter that swept the hall, the witness spoke for many.



"Can't you just let me off with a stinging rebuke?"

## Free Book on Arthritis And Rheumatism

HOW TO AVOID CRIPPLING DEFORMITIES

An amazing newly enlarged 44-page book entitled "Rheumatism" will be sent free to anyone who will write for it.

It reveals why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the causes of the trouble; explains a specialized non-surgical, non-medical treatment which has proven successful for the past 33 years.

You incur no obligation in sending for this instructive book. It may be the means of saving you years of untold misery. Write today to The Ball Clinic, Dept. 506, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

**From GREEN ROUGHAGE to small grain**

Your Wetmore Mill is quickly and simply adjusted to perform ANY feed chopping and grinding job. It fairly "eats up" either threshed grain or bundles... wet, green or dry bundles... wet, green or dry bundled. Chops coarse or grinds hay and roughage... loose or to any fineness desired. Fillisilos, tool



**BUY MORE in a WETMORE**

the all-purpose mill with 19-year reputation for superior performance.

**Costs less to own... Costs less to operate**

Before you buy any feed grinder see what the Wetmore Mill will do for you. We'll gladly demonstrate it... on your own farm if you wish... without obligation.

For Additional Information Contact

**WATERLOO MACHINERY (ALBERTA) LTD.**

CALGARY 629 - 10th Avenue W. Phone 27331 EDMONTON 10249 - 108th Street Phone 22206



## Change coming in food habits

**D**URING the past few years there have been changes in the methods of bread baking in the United Kingdom and this departure from pre-1938 methods could have a significance for Canada's wheat exports. This is especially so in Scotland where the development of bread factories has led to the closing of scores of small bakeries, according to W. Grant, general manager of the Flour and Allied Departments of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

In the years before the war, the long process of dough preparation and baking required a flour of maximum strength and most Scottish millers milled a straight grist of Canadian wheat, Mr. Grant said. The traditional batch loaf of Scotland is still a feature but the war brought about changes and today the need is for a flour with less strength and capable of producing bread in fully automatic plants without interruption.

Experience has shown that best results cannot be obtained with strong flour and concurrently, the present controls and the need to work to prescribed standards of grist and extractions, have led to a new approach to baking problems, as well as giving an impetus to closer study of milling problems.

Millers and bakers in the United Kingdom have now experienced a range of wheats and flour never anticipated and even with No. 4 Northern and No. 5 wheat procured palatable flour and bread.

If it is anticipated that there will no longer be a straight Canadian flour and that the need is for a maximum of roughly 75% strong wheat, who will supply the other 25% of weaker wheat? Mr. Grant asked.

The wheat acreage in the United Kingdom has been stepped up and reasonably medium-strengthened wheat can be grown, but there seems to be a sound case for a wheat with a character between the strong Canadian wheat and the weak English. A wheat with the mellowness of Plate wheat might be the answer, or better still, a new type of Canadian wheat, such as could be grown in Alberta, might preserve the weight of export, said Mr. Grant.

In the United Kingdom it is possible to produce low protein soft wheats, ideal for biscuit baking, such as could not be grown in Canada. It would seem to be the sensible thing for Britain to develop this naturally weak wheat instead of trying to produce strength and for Canada to import this excellent quality for biscuit making.

Perhaps it is madness to speak of exporting wheat from the United Kingdom. But now

is the time to look at every possible aspect of the factors governing wheat production and consumption. Changes are imposed upon peoples and nations and whilst intended often as

temporary expedience, have a habit of becoming a permanent part of an economic structure and it is for those of us whose duty it is to supply food to anticipate and appreciate every change Mr. Grant warned.

# A CINCH TO ROLL

## AND GREAT TO SMOKE

ALSO IN ECONOMICAL 1/2 POUND TINS



### CREAM SEPARATORS

Your separator can be made to run as good as new. Genuine parts for all Makes. Send bowl complete, spindle, neck bearing and spouts to PETRIE SEPARATOR SERVICE, 373 Bowman Ave., Winnipeg. Prices quoted when received. Work GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY YEARS. Over forty years experience. You deal direct with us.

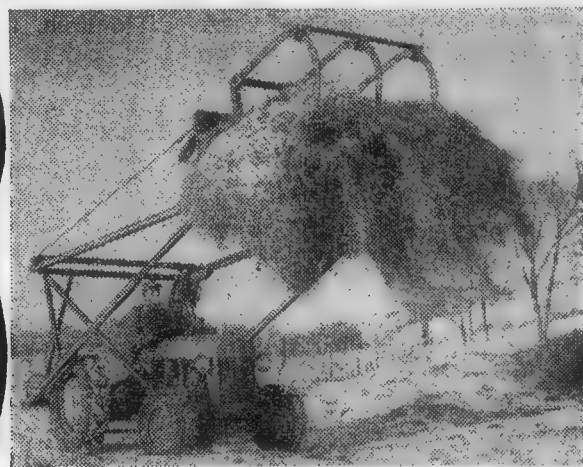
### RUPTURED?

Advanced method has helped thousands. No leg straps. No elastic. No Plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Entirely different. Very light. INEXPENSIVE. Write for information and trial.

SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
Est'd 1893 DEPT. D98 PRESTON, ONTARIO

When you FIRST think of moving, think of the Farm and Ranch. Then send us your change of address along with your old address.

# "Handling feed? Winter chores? They're easy with FARMHAND!"



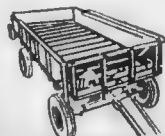
**FAST, EASY FEED HANDLING!** Farmhand's 3,000 lb. lift, with Grapple Fork Attachment to clutch the load, easily tears loose big loads from frozen stacks. Big 1/2-ton forkfulls save time, too. With Farmhand, you outwork three men or more, save enough in wages to pay for your Loader in a short time. And Farmhand does more than fifty different lifting and loading jobs—saves time, work and money on them all—the year 'round.



**LOOSE FEED OR BALES!** It makes no difference to Farmhand! You can handle 10 to 12 bales just as easily as a forkfull of loose hay. And Farmhand's long reach—21 feet—lets you load anywhere—right into your barn loft, for instance. With smooth Farmhand Hydraulic Power, it's a fast, easy, one-man job—a simple, one-hand operation!



HI-LIFT  
LOADER



POWER  
BOX



# Farmhand

FIRST in farm materials—handling!



**SPREADS 6-TON LOADS!** You save extra trips—make long hauls a paying proposition—when you haul manure in a Farmhand Power-Box with Spreader Attachment. Spreads 6-ton load evenly in 9 to 12 ft. swaths at a ton-a-minute clip—does the work of 4 ordinary spreaders. With attachment removed, Power-Box becomes a self-unloading bulk-hauler you'll use the year 'round!

### SEND NOW FOR COMPLETE FACTS!

To: THE FARMHAND COMPANY, St. Boniface, Manitoba.  
Please send fully illustrated and detailed information FREE!

☐ FARMHAND LOADER ☐ FARMHAND POWER-BOX  
☐ LOADER ATTACHMENTS ☐ POWER-BOX ATTACHMENTS

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

TOWN ..... PROV. ....

THE FARMHAND COMPANY  
A division of SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA LTD.

IN the last 50 years our world has been disrupted by two great wars. As the aftermath, old and historic states have fallen, traditional patterns of trade and commerce have been damaged or destroyed, new nations, created out of war, now struggle precariously to maintain their existence, social, political and economic thinking has had to be revised or replaced.

Everywhere there has been an atmosphere of turbulence and change, as all nations have sought to heal their war wounds and adapt themselves to the new conditions which the war with its destructive effect upon established institutions and its stimulation of technological change, has produced.

Thus, the difficulties and problems of this post-war situation were grave enough in themselves. They have been enormously aggravated by the dark clouds of Soviet imperialism. The result of this is that the free world has had to superimpose upon the already heavy burden of reconstruction, the much heavier burden of defence. Some of the responsibilities we Canadian citizens now face are the result of these world-wide difficulties. They are brought home to us daily by the newspaper headlines and perhaps in an even more forceful way by the prices and taxes we pay.

The best way to dispel worry about future problems is to reflect on what we have come through since the war.

When we become impatient or disheartened by these pretty stark realities, and by what appears to be the even more dismal prospects to the outside world of our day, the best antidote that I know is to look back at what we have come through in the past — in the very recent past.

How recently it is that we were being favored with annually renewed prophecies of a post-war depression in Canada.

How recently it is that so many of these intelligent and informed viewers with alarm never ceased to wonder how, as a relatively small nation, our civilian economy could possibly absorb at the end of the war the nearly 2 million Canadian citizens who had come out of our armed services and war factories, or who as young people had come on the labor market looking for work during the war and at its end.

Yet, they all got their new civilian jobs in due course; and the problem of reconversion of which the provision of nearly 2 million new civilian jobs was only a part, was successfully solved in its stride by the Canadian nation. Today, these same prophets of doom seem to have forgotten that the problem of securing these jobs ever existed, or that there was ever any danger of the depression which they so long and so repeatedly were prophesying.

# Don't sell Canada short! Our development is only starting

In our daily concern with immediate troubles, we are apt to take a gloomy view of the world and our country. We are apt to ignore, too often, the great strides that this country has made.

Here, as an antidote to gloom, is the text of a notable speech delivered recently by the Minister of Justice to the Toronto Board of Trade.

By HON. STUART S. GARSON

Again, as the world has been rocked by a succession of economic crises in the post-war years, crises which fell with particular severity upon some of Canada's best customers in Europe and elsewhere, many wondered how a great exporting country like Canada could keep going without the markets which these crises seemed certain to destroy. Yet, by one means or another Canada has managed, in the face of these difficulties, not only to maintain, but to increase our external trade upon which to such a large extent our prosperity depends.

Thus, from memories of the recent past, we may today glean hope with which to face the sombre prospects of the future; for Canadians have faced grim post-war conditions with such realism as to earn the admiration of the best informed thinkers in the free world. In recent months as a nation we have been honored in special issues of such American magazines as *Fortune*, *Colliers* and the *Saturday Review of Literature*, and such important British publications as *The Financial Times* and the *Statist* and the *Economist*. For example, the reasonably hard-boiled and sober *Fortune* goes so far as to say:

"Canada's progress during the past dozen years is one of the economic marvels of the age. Thanks to an extraordinary high and well-distributed volume of investment, public and private, she has undergone an all-around development not matched even by that of the U.S."

It is no wonder then that we have developed a new confidence in ourselves. We have to go back a long way in our history, perhaps as far as the first few years of this century, to see a comparable period of economic development matched by an equally enthusiastic faith in our future. Some of our contemporaries can recall from their original source the famous words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that "Where the eighteenth century belongs to Britain and the nineteenth to the United States, the twentieth century belongs to Canada." I do not know how many took this statement seri-

ously then. Nearly every Canadian believes it now.

Most people who write or speak of what is going on here refer to it as a "boom". The American magazine *Fortune* refers to the Canadian boom as being "twelve years old and going strong." Now there are booms and booms. We have had some in our past that were not so good, that eventually resulted in a rather bad reaction. That this seems not to be the case with our current condition has been pointed out by the great *English Journal*, *The Economist*, regarded by many as the finest economic magazine in the English language, which says in its issue of July 5th, just about three months ago:

"No boom was ever painless, but the Canadian boom perhaps comes nearest to earning that distinction. Canada is not merely favored with abundant material resources. It has had the good sense—or the good luck—to provide itself with good government. Its economic affairs have been handled with a skill unexampled throughout the world. It has found, in the short space of two or three years, a degree of self-confidence that is the proper mark of a century entering upon the early stages of economic maturity.

"Already occupied with a load of work that less vigorous countries might stretch over a generation, Canada has the faith, and professes to have the capacity, to proceed with the gigantic St. Lawrence Seaway scheme and to disregard Washington's refusal to participate. It would certainly be unwise, to reach the conclusion that too much is being attempted too quickly. It is true that the defence program has yet to make its full impact on the Canadian economy. But the rise in both industrial and agricultural productivity since the war has been so astonishing that Canada may well be able to provide guns, factories, and butter all at the same time."

This is but a sample of similar tributes from other authoritative journals published outside of Canada.

## IMPRESSIVE STATISTICS OF OUR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

But these tributes, while in all truth specific and authoritative enough, are after all only language or opinions. Let us see how they can be supported with statistics. During the war we spent something like \$6 bil-

lion in enlarging our productive capacity for war purposes. We converted all of this \$6 billion of productive capacity to civilian uses without a hitch.

Now, that is quite an achievement in itself. We did not reconvert too smoothly, for example, after World War I, as those who have recollections of the 1922 depression will certainly remember. But after our World War II reconversion, that is, from the end of the war until 1951, private industry in Canada had such confidence in our people, our policies and our future that they invested more than \$16 billion more in new plant, and in this year, 1952, a further sum of more than \$4 billion is being invested.

Thus, our investment in new plant and equipment in real terms has increased by 153% since the beginning of the war. The effect of this stupendous investment in our own future—an increase of more than 2½ times in a space of twelve years,—has made itself felt in all departments of our national activity. This is part of our answer as to whether the 20th century belongs to Canada.

Since the beginning of the war our population has increased by more than twenty per cent. But our foreign trade in volume has increased by seventy-five per cent, and our volume of production by 100%. After all allowances are made for price changes, the statistics show that the real income and the standard of living of the average Canadian has risen by more than fifty per cent. It is in passing a matter of some pride to realize that even the United States had not done so well.

These statistics have quite a story to tell to all those who read and can properly interpret them. But if anyone doubts them he can secure confirmation by looking around him. On every side is visible evidence of the development which has taken place in Canada. Here in the heart of industrial Canada old firms have expanded and new ones have been founded. In the country as a whole not less than 1,500 new manufacturing firms have started business since the war.



## CANADA'S DEVELOPMENT JUST GETTING STARTED

All across the country spectacular developments are taking place. I won't detail them. You know them. In Newfoundland, which only joined our Confederation three years ago, resources are being developed at a prodigious pace. In the Maritime Provinces, construction is being started on the Canso Causeway and the steel capacity at Sydney is being increased. In the other provinces we have, to mention only the highest lights, the Quebec iron, titanium, zinc and copper — the nickel of Manitoba, and a 147-mile railway to develop it — the oil, not only in Alberta but in the other three Western Provinces as well — the aluminium development in B.C. and Quebec — chemical in Ontario and Alberta. We have in immediate prospect the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the power development which will accompany it; and the most recent proposal is to build a gas line from Alberta to Ontario and Quebec.

Less spectacular perhaps but no less important are the things which have followed and will follow in the train of these gigantic developments, the new oil refineries, the new pipe lines, the smelters, processing mills, factories, new chemical industries and plants, the enlarged transportation facilities which are emerging all across the nation, and a large increase in our population. Hardly less important is the development of the new municipalities, the construction of new houses, (the largest number of new houses completed in the world in proportion to population).

The great development of new things has been matched by an increase in efficiency in the established industries. Today, although the number of people employed in agriculture is less than before the war, production is up by twenty-two per cent. Pulp and paper production is nearly doubled. Aluminium has increased five times, petroleum six times, iron ore thirty-eight times. We produce nearly three times as many automobiles than before the war, and six times as many refrigerators. This list could, of course, be indefinitely extended.

## PRESENT DEVELOPMENT IS NOT HAPHAZARD

This is not a haphazard or unplanned development. When, in the 19th century, our resources were locked up behind an inhospitable climate and formidable natural barriers, the delay which then held us back gave us time in which to learn and profit from the mistakes which other nations made in the exploitation and partial exhaustion of their resources. Because in the 19th century we were backward compared to, say, the United States, we are now able to go forward more intelligently in the 20th century. As a result, our present development is being accompanied by important conservation measures which are being applied to all our great natural resources: the forests, the fisheries, the oil-wells, and perhaps most important of all, in the form of reclamation and irrigation

(Continued on page 34)

**\$1000**

**CANADA SAVINGS BONDS**

**GRAND CHAMPION:—**  
**Montvic Rag Apple Marksmen.**  
 —by Raymond Ideal Successor  
 out of Montvic Rag Apple  
 Colantha Abbekirk  
 —owned by J. J. E. McCague,  
 Alliston and C. J. Cerswell,  
 Beeton, Ontario.

**GRAND CHAMPION:—**  
**CANADA SAVINGS BONDS.**  
 —by Thrift  
 out of Income.  
 —owned by  
 Most Canadians.

**Champions**

The farmer — like all good business men — knows the necessity for having immediately available a cash reserve.

Such a reserve always comes in handy — to make an opportune purchase of livestock, equipment or other farm improvement — to meet emergencies — to provide himself with things he may want for the future. Canada Savings Bonds offer a sound way to build up reserves — a safe place to keep them!

### Get the Savings Bond habit!

Canada Savings Bonds—Seventh Series — mature in 10 years and 9 months. They pay an average of 3.44% per year if held for this full term. The bonds are cashable at full face value plus interest at any time at any bank in Canada. Each bond bears ten 3¾% coupons—the first of these being payable on August 1st, 1954 (1 year and 9 months from date of issue). Subsequent coupons become payable August 1st yearly thereafter until maturity. If the bond is cashed before the first coupon becomes payable

simple interest is paid at 2.14% per year calculated monthly. The average return per year gradually improves, the longer the bond is held, until it reaches 3.44% at maturity. The Seventh Series is available in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000 and the limit for holdings in any one name is \$5,000. They are non-assignable and non-transferable. They may be purchased from investment dealers, banks and other savings institutions.

CSF-1

*They're a champion among investments — backed by all of Canada —*

# CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

## 7th SERIES ON SALE STARTING OCTOBER 14th.

(Continued from page 33)

and other projects, to the land itself.

For those who fear the effect upon Canada of the disordered world about us, I think it should be pointed out that this present impetus, which is still strong and vital, began and has continued in the midst of a disordered world. We are not over sanguine, I submit, if we think we can continue to keep it going notwithstanding the continuing adverse world conditions; for in Canada itself our activity, notwithstanding its speed and its intensity, has nothing false or inflated about it.

The industries which we have encouraged and fostered are low-cost, efficient, competitive industries which have come into existence during a period when we were lowering rather than raising our tariff. They are not the kind that will shrivel up under the first blasts of competition or adversity. The result is that Canada's present economic programme is a soundly-based effort to produce to meet a widespread and genuine need throughout a world which has an awakening and rapidly-growing population, and an overall inadequacy of developed resources.

Whether the world can avoid war or not, there is a need for what we are producing and organizing to produce in Canada, provided our own policies and the policies of other countries make it possible for us to trade with them in order to fill that need. It is wrong trade policies, that is, restrictionist, protectionist trade policies which are the antithesis of our expansionist policies of multi-lateral world trade which more than any other single factor would injure our present economic activity and the progress and prosperity which results from it. Trade policy is the ball upon which we must keep our eyes.

### TRADE IS A VITAL FACTOR IN CANADA'S PROSPERITY

Sometimes some of our people are alarmed by the extent to which our national economy depends for its vitality upon foreign trade. Certainly if foreign trade is to be feared, we Canadians should be fearful; for, in relation to our size, we are by far the greatest trading nation in the world. Not less than 25% of our production goes into foreign trade. This trade amounted in 1951 to \$8 billion, which was approximately \$561.00 per capita. This is over 3½ times as great as the per capita trade of the United States of \$168.00 or more than 50% more than that of Great Britain at \$369.00.

Yet, some people in Canada argue that the course of our development should be altered, that we should process and finish more of our own raw materials in Canada; and that, for example, rather than export iron ore, we should enlarge the steel-producing capacity of this country. Now, while from our government's deeds it is perfectly clear that we believe in enlarging the steel or any other producing capacity of Canada to the optimum point, we do not by any means agree with the view that we should process all of our raw materials in this country.

We have always favored policies which will increase our foreign trade. We, therefore, think that these superficially plausible suggestions of greater self-containment, (that is what they really are) would, if adopted, run counter to our whole experience in the development of the Canadian nation to its present prosperity. Our geography and resources are such that we have large exportable surpluses of a certain list of products: wheat, beef, pork, fish, fruit, and other foodstuffs, newsprint, lumber,

and forest products, iron ore, non-ferrous metals and other mineral products and the like.

We cannot possibly use the total output of these commodities ourselves at our present stage of development. They are only of value to us if we can trade them for products which we need and cannot produce economically for ourselves. There are many such, for we are large importers as well as large exporters.

If, then, we process all our own raw materials and shut out goods which other countries can produce more cheaply than we, we injure Canadian interests in four ways:

**FIRST** — We destroy markets for our wheat and other foodstuffs, our newsprint, copper, nickel, aluminium and other exportable surpluses. How? By helping to make it impossible for other countries to sell goods and thereby earn the money with which to buy our Canadian surpluses.

**SECOND** — We make our own consumers pay through the nose for inefficient and high-cost production in Canada when they could get low-cost production elsewhere. For example, there is no sense in their buying Canadian-grown bananas when they can get better bananas for less money from the tropics, and in the process provide the banana growers with money to buy Canadian surplus products.

**THIRD** — If we refuse to export our own raw materials to other countries, they can refuse to export their raw materials to us. As a result, we would both suffer. Certainly we would, for some of our most efficient industries, aluminium, for example, would fold up overnight if they could not import raw materials from outside of Canada.

**FOURTH** — We would encourage war. For there is no disagreement that the manifold trade restrictions of the 1920's and the 1930's certainly conducted to World War II. Hitler's lebensraum argument that his country had to have colonies and the like was false, but it was perhaps the incorrect exposition of a point that was quite true, namely, that to Germany raw materials were absolutely vital. Having few of her own, her industries and people would starve if they could not get them. When the rest of the world for whatever reasons and by whatever methods prevents that nation from getting the foreign exchange with which to pay for and import raw materials, it in effect refuses to supply the raw materials. If, as in Germany's case, the raw materials are vital to the nation's survival and it cannot get them by trade, there is a great temptation to secure them some other way. Take a Canadian example: we use what would otherwise be the waste waters of the Saguenay River at Shipshaw to produce \$150 million a year worth of aluminium out of the bauxite from British Guiana and fluor spar from Greenland.

If we cannot get these by foreign trade, our capital investment becomes valueless and the \$150 million per year becomes waste waters, and our aluminium workers are out of a job. What then would our attitude be if we were a powerful nation and these essential raw materials were shut off arbitrarily either directly by a ban on their export or by a refusal to provide Canada with foreign exchange by buying Canadian goods? And aluminium is not an isolated case.

Our resources are substantial, but they are in no sense complete, and some of them are by no means inexhaustible. For many years, the importation of coal, oil, iron ore, bauxite, wool, cotton, rubber and a variety

of essential exotic foodstuffs, to name only a few of our imports, were all essential to the maintenance of Canada's production. We, therefore, are of the opinion that for Canadians the end result of any policy of quotas and restrictions can only be impoverishment, not only of our own country, but of the world at large. This was certainly its effect in the period between World War I and World War II. Our government, therefore, has always resolutely followed the opposite policy of encouraging multilateral foreign trade.

With other countries, particularly since World War II, we have laboured with a considerable measure of success, at international trade conferences and elsewhere by loosening restrictions upon, to enlarge multi-lateral world trade. Our aim has always been to provide expanding markets, not only for our own products, but for those of other nations. For they also need markets in which to sell their produce for the moneys with which they buy our products from us. This policy has been successful, and its success is the basis of a large part of Canada's present economic activity and prosperity. Thus, when friendly critics, or critical friends, or sometimes critics who are not friends, suggest it would improve Canada's position to join this group or that bloc of nations and let the rest of the world go by, our reply is that none of these groups or blocs seemed to have worked very satisfactorily; and that in any case, it seems clear that as a nation destined by her resources and geography to be a great trading nation, Canada cannot escape the effects of world-wide difficulties by pursuing isolationist economic policies.

### CANADA'S FINANCIAL POLICY HELPS CREATE PROSPERITY

As with external trade problems, panaceas have been freely offered to us as a solution for some of our domestic problems. You will remember that by the beginning of the year 1950, we had successfully surmounted the most pressing post-war problems. The Canadian economy was running at a high level. Our prices at that time had been relatively stable for no less than a year and a half.

Not only had the huge volume of government expenditures necessitated by the war and post-war reconversion been considerably reduced, but we had made substantial reductions in our national debt as well. And I might perhaps here in passing point out that our total reduction of the entire public debt since the war has been up to this date no less than 20%, an amount of \$2.2 billion, which effects a reduction in the interest charges upon our public debt of \$60 million per annum. It is probably hard for us to remember this at the present time, but federal taxes also had been progressively cut up until 1950; and all in all, it seemed as if we were then entering into a new period of orderly post-war development.

Then, overnight, came the aggression in Korea. Its aggravation of the peril of Soviet imperialism already facing the world resulted immediately in greatly increased security programs in all the free countries. Our own defence expenditures almost doubled, and in 1951 and 1952, they amounted to virtually 50% of the total expenditure of the government and accounted for not less than 10% of the gross production of the nation. This development was duplicated in the other free nations and was accompanied by a rise in the demand for a number of relatively scarce materials. This resulted immediately in a substantial increase in world price movements.

These world-wide movements and

our own planned redirection of our economic effort for defence purposes reflected themselves in Canada in rather sudden price increases and shortages of essential materials here. At once many people thought that the wartime price control should again be put into effect. They overlooked the fact that price controls constituted only a part of the whole wartime control apparatus which extended also to wages, supplies of essential materials, rationing and numerous other expedients including very high taxes.

However, most Canadians thought, and we thought, that this type of all-inclusive rigid control, while appropriate to the relatively short period of total war, was not desirable in our present long-term peacetime, or if you like, cold war defence effort. We did not think that this type of rigid control would work in peacetime. And we were right. Where it was tried it did not work. Other countries as a result have suffered in their defence efforts from the distortions caused by an unsuccessful price control policy.

Thus in Canada we avoided the tempting, easy way by adopting the hard and sound way. We adopted a pay-as-you-go policy for defence expenditures. To this end, we increased taxes, imposed credit restrictions, and by withdrawing depreciation allowances, discouraged unessential activity in favor of essential development. Our aim was to reduce the inflationary pressure upon our economy; and at the same time to encourage its further expansion and development so that we could take care of our heavily-increased defence production and also of essential civilian needs.

The success of these measures has meant that our nation has come through this rather trying period without having had to subject itself to detailed government control and intervention in business. Business left alone, has given a magnificent account of itself, and in consequence, Canada's position today is as strong as that of any country in the world. The American magazine, *Fortune*, has described the result in these terms:

"Canadian fiscal, monetary, banking, and tax policies are professional and undemagogic . . . recent budgets have been more than balanced, the national debt (less than half the American debt, per capita) has been reduced by 10 per cent, excess-profits taxes have been shunned, heavy taxes have been levied directly on consumers, the interest rate has been allowed to rise, 'deferred depreciation' has been introduced, direct controls have not been imposed . . . All this, plus a well-defined policy of encouraging business to expand, has produced a government that businessmen like uncommonly well."

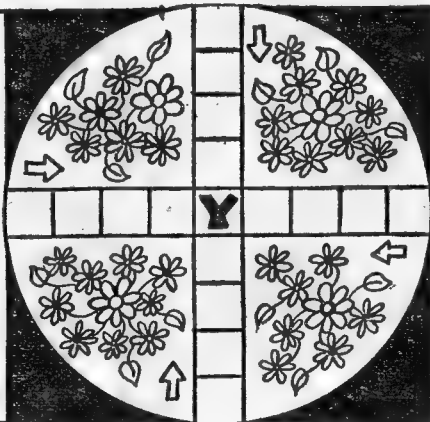
That last phrase, I emphasize, is *Fortune's*, not mine.

It has always been and it remains our view that the best course which the Government can follow is to provide an economic climate and environment in which business and economic activity and trade can thrive. That is what we have done. Our aim in all these matters has been to give ample scope to the ingenuity and industry of our fellow citizens in the hope that that ingenuity and industry will develop our nation and our prosperity. We therefore, have paid much more than lip service to free enterprise. All our policies have been designed to produce it. As a government, we have placed our trust, our judgment and our reputation on free enterprise, in the confident expectation that the free people of Canada would make it work. And how magnificently they have vindicated our judgment.

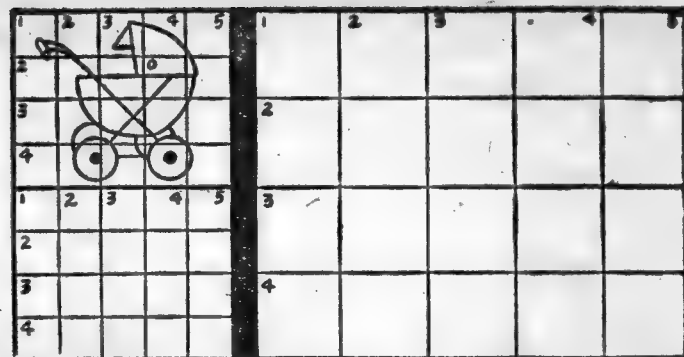
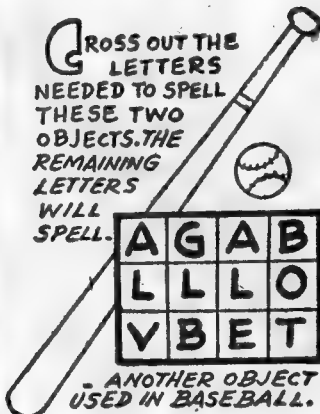


BY  
**A.W. NUGENT**  
THE WORLD'S  
LEADING  
PUZZLEMAKER

**T**HE Y  
FORMS  
THE LAST  
LETTER OF  
EACH WORD.

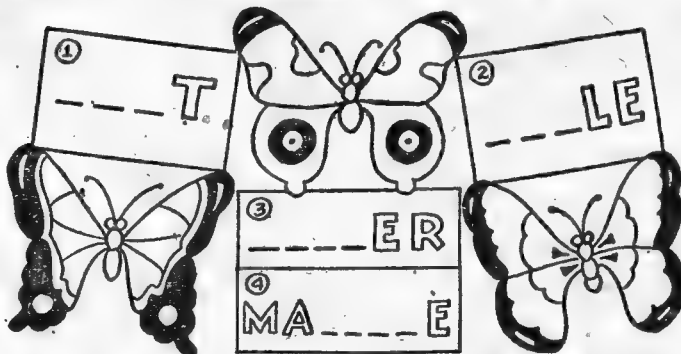
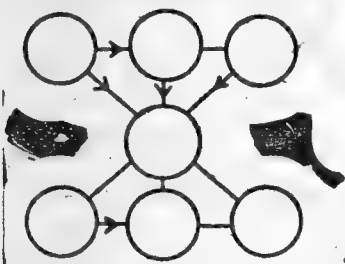


**C**ROSS OUT THE  
LETTERS  
NEEDED TO SPELL  
THESE TWO  
OBJECTS. THE  
REMAINING  
LETTERS  
WILL  
SPELL.



**DOUBLE FUN. DUPLICATE THIS PICTURE ACTUAL SIZE AND THEN ENLARGE IT, IN THE TWO GROUPS OF EMPTY BOXES... MAKE SURE YOUR LINES CUT THROUGH THE SQUARES JUST AS THEY DO IN THE ORIGINAL.**


**PRINT THE GIVEN LETTERS IN THE CIRCLES TO FORM FIVE THREE-LETTER WORDS READING IN THE INDICATED DIRECTIONS.**



**B**Y PLACING A LETTER OVER EACH DASH, TRY TO PRINT IN THE NAMES OF 4 INSECTS TO MAKE THE COMBINED LETTERS SPELL 4 WORDS. EXAMPLE - FLY WILL COMPLETE FLYING.

WE ARE NOT  
SHOWING A  
SOLUTION TO  
THIS PUZZLE. YOU ARE  
ON YOUR OWN. OK.

CUT OUT THE EIGHT  
PIECES AND THEN  
TRY TO FIT THEM ALL  
TOGETHER TO MAKE  
AN ENLARGED PICTURE  
OF THIS LETTER. <

[illegible]

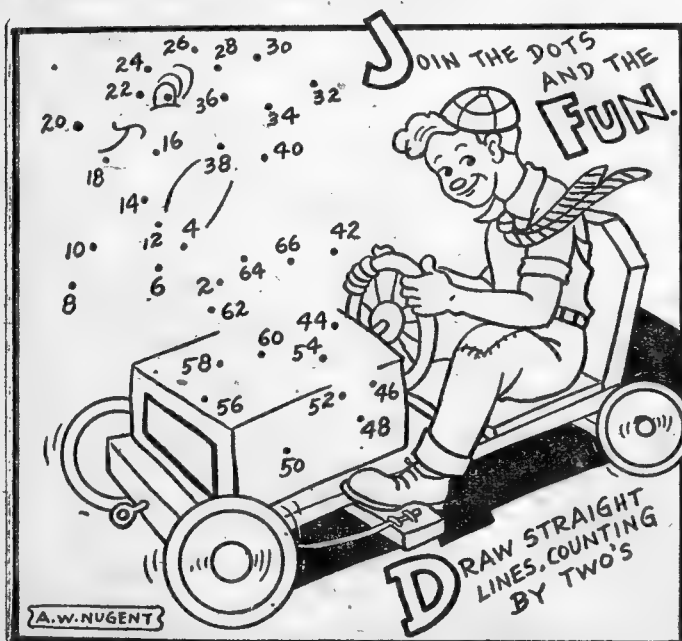
CONNECT THE FLIES, IN  
NUMERICAL ORDER,  
AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS.



WHAT  
NUT  
HAS NOTHING  
IN THE  
CENTER?

A DOUGHNUT WITH A HOLE.

**JOIN THE DOTS  
AND THE  
FUN**



CHANGE  
JUST ONE LETTER IN  
THE WORD "TOT" TO  
SPELL 3 CHILDREN'S  
NAMES, A PLOT OF  
LAND, A SMALL BED  
AND A TOY.



LOWER PUZZLE:  
POPPY, PEONY, DAISY AND PANSY  
ALL END WITH THE LETTER Y.  
CROSS OUT THE LETTERS NEEDED TO  
SPELL BAT AND BALL TO LEAVE  
GLOVE.  
FIVE THREE-LETTER WORDS:  
ACROSS- DOG AND SKY; DOWN-  
OAK; TWO DIAGONALS- DAY AND GAS.  
INSECT WORDS:  
1, BEE IN BEET;  
2, BUG IN BUGLE;  
3, MOTH IN MOTHER;  
4, GNAT IN MAGNATE.

## A PROGRESSIVE DRAWING LESSON.



# BLACKHAWK

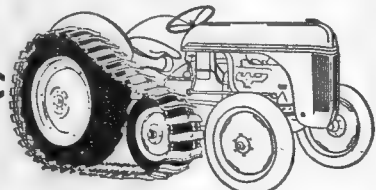
Crawler

T-R-A-C-T-I-O-N

for FORD & FERGUSON  
CASE VA & VAC

ALLIS-CHALMERS B-C & CA

Now Available in Alberta



## In Mud - Snow - Swamp

Fit a Blackhawk all-steel, half-track attachment — and your tractor has the extra traction of an expensive crawler tractor in wet fields, mud, loose earth, snow or ice. The Blackhawk is made by pioneers in snow and mud travelling equipment — famous since 1920 — over 14,000 in use.

For Farm Equipment that's BEST  
see NORTHWEST I

MAIL THIS COUPON

Northwest Farm Equipment Ltd.,  
7th Ave. & 6th St. E., Calgary, Alberta.

Please send me, without obligation,  
free illustrated folder and price list.

Tractor: Make..... Model.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

BLACKHAWK

MOVING? Be Sure To Notify  
the FARM AND RANCH

ELECTRIC-CRAFTS

LIMITED

LELAND ELECTRIC MOTORS

Repairs to All Makes of Motors.

DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEMS

114 - 6th AVE. WEST.

29494 CALGARY 21898

Better, Easier Grooming

with

STEWART

ELECTRIC GROOMING  
BRUSH



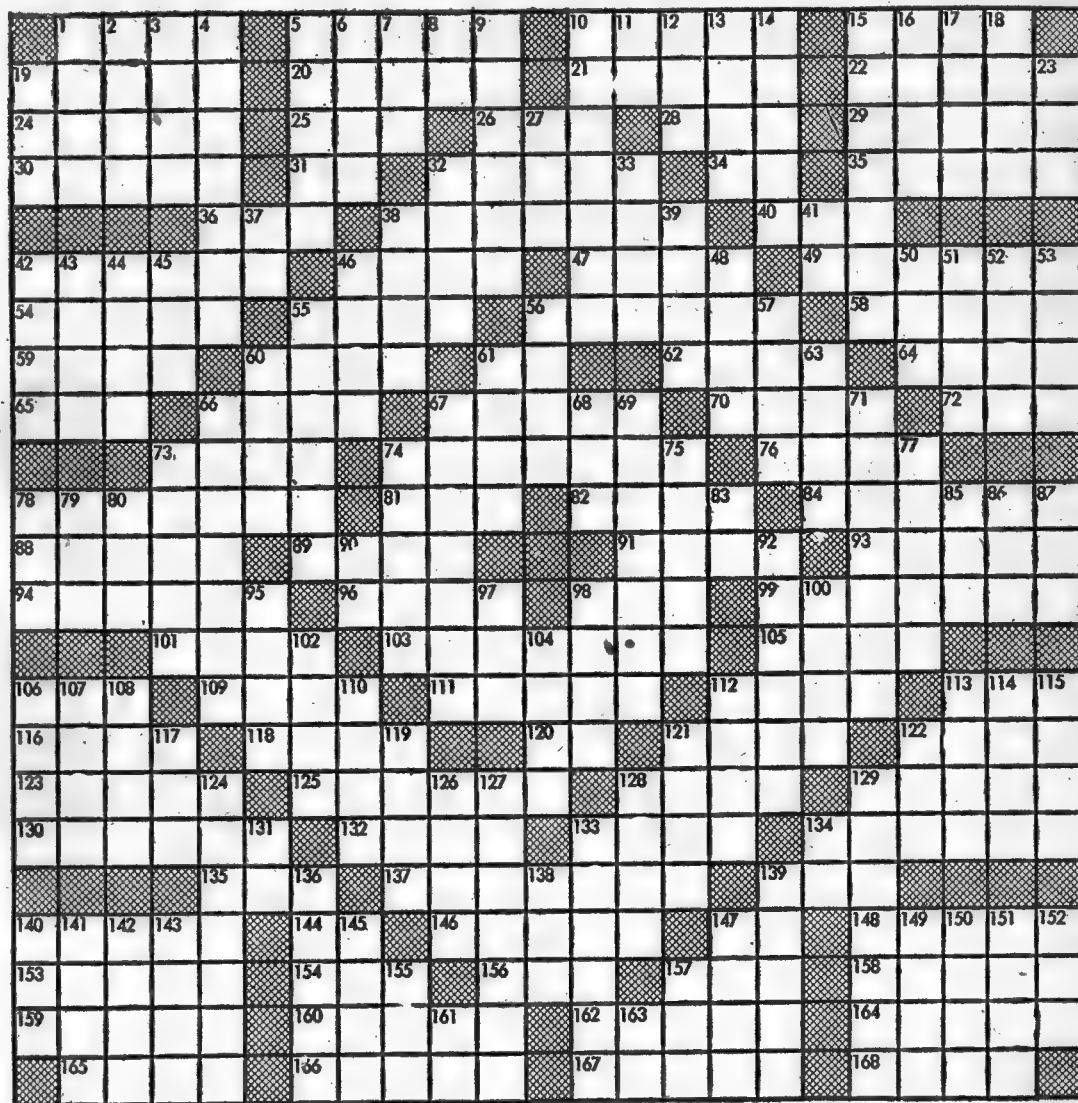
GROOMS  
Dairy  
Cattle  
and other  
Farm Animals

This new, all-purpose rotary grooming brush will do a better, faster and easier job of cleaning farm animals. Ideal for dairy cattle. Massages the skin, gives beautiful luster to hair. Nylon bristles remove loose hair, embedded dust and dirt. For 110-120 volts AC-DC. Complete unit includes air-cooled, ball-bearing motor as illustrated. Grooming brush head also available as an attachment for Clipmaster or Shearmaster. Sold through dealers.



Sunbeam CORPORATION  
(Canada) Ltd.  
Factory - 321 Weston Rd., Toronto

## OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



### HORIZONTAL

- |                            |                                    |                                  |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 S. American wood sorrels | 50 Egg cells                       | 116 Scheme                       |
| 5 Factor                   | 50 Small, hard tumor on skin       | 118 Row                          |
| 10 To extend               | 61 105 (Rom. num.)                 | 120 Symbol for tellurium         |
| 15 Cook                    | 62 To achieve                      | 121 Rind                         |
| 19 Short cape worn by Pope | 64 Flattopped hill                 | 122 Flethy part of fruit         |
| 20 Washes                  | 65 Complicated fabrication         | 123 One who catches certain fish |
| 21 Bird                    | 66 Lucid                           | 125 Raised platform              |
| 22 Perceives by ear        | 67 Free from dirt                  | 128 Fondles                      |
| 24 Slumber                 | 70 Recompensed                     | 129 An East Indian tree          |
| 25 Cravat                  | 72 To stitch                       | 130 Ransom                       |
| 26 Unit of energy          | 73 Smart                           | 132 Rotate                       |
| 28 Atmosphere              | 74 Ancient wheeled vehicle         | 133 Metal containers             |
| 29 Wild buffalo of India   | 76 Place of trade                  | 134 A pawl                       |
| 30 Article of faith        | 78 A dignity of the church         | 135 Hindu month                  |
| 31 Preposition             | 81 Corded cloth                    | 137 Grew gradually less          |
| 32 Look at intently        | 82 Eating regimen                  | 139 Indian moccasin              |
| 34 River of Italy          | 84 Dorothy Lamour made this famous | 140 Won triple crown in 1935     |
| 35 Adhesive compound       | 88 Swift                           | 144 Child for father             |
| 36 Hawaiian hawk (pl.)     | 89 Woody plant                     | 146 Persian elms                 |
| 38 Conquers                | 91 Solidifies                      | 147 A direction                  |
| 40 Burmese demon           | 93 City in Italy                   | 148 Flower (pl.)                 |
| 42 Demands as due          | 94 Inflammation of the shoulder    | 153 Speed contest (pl.)          |
| 46 A grading implement     | 96 Philippine dwarf negro          | 154 --- Claire                   |
| 47 To color                | 98 To transfuse                    | 156 Seine                        |
| 49 End of sentence         | 99 Packing plant                   | 157 Beverage                     |
| 54 Wash in clear water     | 101 Son of Seth                    | 158 Roman goddess of horses      |
| 55 Cord                    | 103 Bundle (pl.)                   | 159 Cry like sheep               |
| 56 Declare                 | 105 The dill                       | 160 Game of chance               |
| 58 Appendage to a bill     | 108 Part of boat                   | 162 Vegetable                    |
|                            | 109 Color                          | 164 Member of the Dravidian race |
|                            | 111 Hirsute                        | 165 Skills                       |
|                            | 112 Courage                        | 166 Early Mongolian              |
|                            | 113 Dance step                     | 167 Observes                     |
|                            |                                    | 168 Winter vehicle               |

### VERTICAL

- |                                |   |                                |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Heraldic bearing             | 52 Bacteriologists wire                         | 112 Obtains                    |
| 2 City of France               | 53 To portray                                   | 113 To whimper                 |
| 3 Opposed to aweather          | 55 Surgical instrument                          | 114 Large dog                  |
| 4 Position in fencing          | 56 To state                                     | 115 Roasting iron              |
| 5 Singing voices               | 57 British street car                           | 117 Golf mound                 |
| 6 To win                       | 60 To tarry                                     | 119 Unruly outbreak            |
| 7 First woman                  | 61 To applaud                                   | 121 To be undecided            |
| 8 A direction                  | 63 An Island west of Sumatra                    | 122 To stroke lightly          |
| 9 Sleeping sickness fly        | 66 Slight variation in color                    | 124 Meals                      |
| 10 Misses                      | 67 Animal of cat family                         | 126 Strike with open hand      |
| 11 Babylonian deity            | 68 Assiet                                       | 127 Companion of Odysseus      |
| 12 Turkish title               | 69 In a loud manner                             | 129 Mystery                    |
| 13 Cut short                   | 71 Network of measures for pursuit of criminals | 131 Greek letter               |
| 14 Long-legged bird            | 73 The common burdock                           | 133 A sea demigod              |
| 15 Part of book                | 74 To crawl                                     | 134 The ambary                 |
| 16 Wife of Zeus                | 75 Certain age group                            | 136 Flowed out unintentionally |
| 17 Brings forth                | 77 River of England                             | 138 Before poetic              |
| 18 To worry                    | 78 Paid athlete                                 | 139 Part of hammer (pl.)       |
| 19 A kiln                      | 79 Male sheep                                   | 140 Sphere                     |
| 23 Observe                     | 80 Slender finial                               | 141 An evil (pl.)              |
| 27 Rodent                      | 83 Size of shot                                 | 142 Genus of maples            |
| 32 Business transaction        | 85 A number                                     | 143 To warm                    |
| 33 Goddess of discord          | 86 Correlative of neither                       | 145 Ox of the Celebes          |
| 37 Bone                        | 87 Merry  | 147 Kind of gin                |
| 38 Place where money is coined | 90 Sun god                                      | 149 Gem                        |
| 39 To cut after snick          | 92 Frightens                                    | 150 More than a little         |
| 41 News agency                 | 95 To cull                                      | 151 Wife of Geraint            |
| 42 Bird                        | 97 A macaw                                      | 152 --- Maglie                 |
| 43 To exist                    | 98 French for father                            | 155 A Siamese coin             |
| 44 Son of Coz                  | 100 Indigo                                      | 157 River Island               |
| 45 Doctrine                    | 102 Spoke                                       | 161 Symbol for tantalum        |
| 46 Conflagration               | 104 Civilian clothes                            | 163 Word of negation           |
| 48 Snare                       | 106 One who mimics                              |                                |
| 50 Edge                        | 107 To run away                                 |                                |
| 51 ---- of March               | 108 Related                                     |                                |
|                                | 110 52 weeks                                    |                                |

SOLUTION NEXT MONTH



# Our children should be natural born farmers

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

DANIEL Webster once said: "When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."

It is important to start our youngsters out with a real interest in farming . . . an interest that has been brought about by allowing them to help with chores and home duties from the time they are old enough to do so. In doing this, make sure that they feel that helping is a real privilege, not a task, or a burden. Our children of today are our citizens of tomorrow, our 4-H members are the "future farmers". And always remember that "the future marches forward on the feet of little children."

Youngsters have a natural, instinctive interest in animals and growing things. Farm moppets live very close to the real things of life and should be allowed to get the maximum pleasure from this proximity. Helping feed the chickens, gather the eggs, put down straw for the grunting pigs . . . picking up apples from under the trees in the orchard . . . helping Daddy drive truck or tractor . . . all these things are important to the small child. He feels that he is actually a part of the buzzing activity all around him, which is as he should feel.

It is then but a small step to the time when tousel-headed Carl or pig-tailed Betty can really do some of the farm tasks and be given such responsibilities as the care of some animal, or perhaps some simple kitchen

task, like drying silver, or putting pots and pans in their proper places after drying them. There are countless simple duties on a farm that children can enjoy — while at the same time they are subtly being trained for useful adulthood.

## A Great Life

The wise parent points out to the smallsters the advantages that they have. City youngsters often never get to ride horseback because such dollar-an-hour privileges are a bit beyond many families' income. Yet moppets reared on a farm ride from the time they are mere babies, sit a horse as naturally as they eat their meals. They have the privilege of watching for the birth of new colts or lambs . . . on naming and helping care for them. Often one of their fondest memories, as adults, is of the animal that they had complete charge of as a child.

To many city children, a cow is something they have seen in pictures, or on the screen, which is some mysterious source of the milk that they drink so freely. Some of them are of school age before they really understand the source while their country cousins not only have the fun of riding to pasture and driving the cows in, but quite often of learning to milk them at an early age. But whether they are pigs or calves, colts, turkeys, or chickens, the child on the farm is mighty lucky in many ways, and realizes this when grown, if not when still a pint-size farmer!



**"Little Giant"**  
**PORTABLE SAWMILLS**  
TURN YOUR TIMBER INTO READY CASH — LUMBER BRINGS HIGH PRICES, AND THE DEMAND IS BIG  
CARRIAGES IN FOUR SIZES  
SAWMILLS **\$685.00 - \$845.00**  
**\$945.00 - \$960.00**  
EDGERS—  
2 SAW **\$588.00** 3 SAW **\$685.00**  
Each Edger complete with saws and Machine Belts.  
PLANERS—4 side ball bearing, all steel construction, balanced heads with self aligning bearings, square heads, all knives, countershaft **\$1,888.00**  
Shiner heads in stock for shiplap and matching **\$155.00**  
Price per set  
All Prices F.O.B. Calgary — Immediate Shipment — Write or call for full information  
**MACHINERY DEPOT LIMITED**  
1029 Tenth Avenue West, Calgary Alberta  
Phone 42992

**ELECTRIC FIXTURES**  
FOR STORE OR HOME  
NEW FIXTURES CATALOGUE  
NOW AVAILABLE  
See your Electrical Dealer or write  
**ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., LIMITED**  
CALGARY EDMONTON, REGINA, SASKATOON

## FOR SALE

in the Okanagan Valley, near Vernon, B.C.

A 6-acre Orchard (3 acres in young cherry trees). Domestic and irrigation water. Seven-room modern house (4 bedrooms). Modern plumbing, electrical work and fire place. Has been operated as a Chicken Ranch. Full price \$7,000. Terms if necessary. Excellent buy.

Apply—

**C. W. MORROW,**  
3001 - 31st Street, Vernon, B.C.

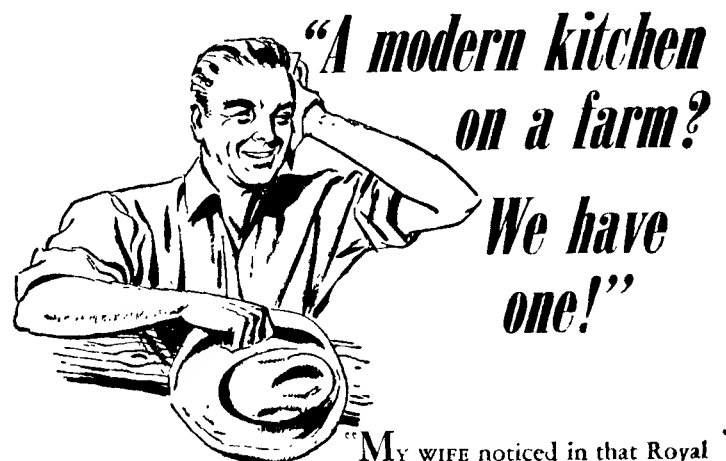
**MOVING? Be Sure To Notify the FARM AND RANCH**

## VIGOROUS HAIR POSITIVELY RESTORED

Or Your Money Refunded

Here is the answer to thinning hair or baldness. Thalia Hair Restorer (Formula Th. 10) which has been perfected from an old European formula, revives and restores a healthy, normal head of hair. It is simple and pleasant to apply. Unsolicited letters from all parts of Canada indicate its phenomenal success. Each course of treatment is backed by a full guarantee that hair will be restored OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. Write for full information to Dept. W8.

**THALIA HERBAL PRODUCTS LTD.,**  
4353 W. 10th Ave. Vancouver 8, B.C.



Bank book on Farm Improvement Loans that it included electric ranges, refrigerators and washing machines. So when I took a loan to electrify the farm we did the job right and fixed up the kitchen, too. Now look what we've got—all the conveniences of city life—plus all the joys of country living."



Ask for a copy of this booklet. It tells all about farm improvement loans.

## FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS can also be used for

- New implements, machinery and equipment.
- New foundation or breeding livestock.
- Construction, repair or alteration or any building on the farm.
- Fences, drainage and other developments.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

*You can bank on the "Royal"*



## EATON'S Fall & Winter Catalogue!

636 Pages—Your Widest Choice and Best All-'round Values.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

### USE EATON'S MAIL ORDER OFFICE SERVICE

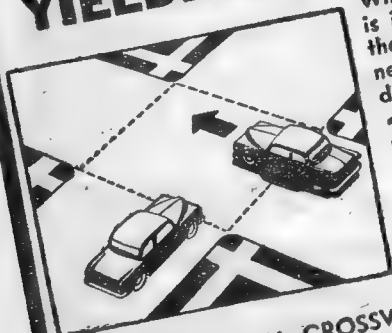
if there is one in or near your town. You receive prompt, courteous attention, whether you place your order in person or by telephone.

# Are You familiar with City Traffic Laws?

A HELPFUL HINT ON CITY DRIVING

## YIELDING RIGHT OF WAY

No. 2 in a Series.



When to yield the right of way is important. Failure to yield the right of way contributes to nearly half of all traffic accidents.

1. Where there is no stop sign or signal light the vehicle on the right has right of way (see illustration).
2. Where there is a stop sign; a vehicle must stop and then proceed only when safe to do so.

PEDESTRIANS IN CROSSWALKS HAVE RIGHT OF WAY AT ALL TIMES.

This Message Sponsored in the Interest of Your Safety By



ALBERTA BREWERS' AGENTS LIMITED

REPRESENTING

BIG HORN BREWING CO. LTD.  
CALGARY BREWING & MALTING CO. LTD.  
BICKS' EDMONTON BREWERY LTD.  
BICKS' LETHBRIDGE BREWERY LTD.  
NORTH-WEST BREWING CO. LTD.

## More vinegar needed



Photo by Don Smith.

## There'll be time, this fall to count nature's blessing

By KERRY WOOD

WE had stopped on a grassy knoll within the dappled shade of yellowed poplars and the green needles of a stately pine. The sun was warm, ripening the stooked field of oats just across the fence from our location. At the bottom of our wooded hillock coursed a creeklet of clear and sparkling waters. Its murmuring made a pleasant music in the ears, with now and then the plopping splash of a jumping trout — truly a delightful sound! Overhead a hawk was soaring, drawing our eyes upward to enjoy the lovely blue of the sky and the puffed-up pillows of white clouds. A jay peered down at us from the poplars, while near the stream a family flock of kinglets were darting from spruce to spruce, the plump but tiny birds uttering fragments of the rollicking melody they sing so often during June. Springtime was long since past, however, and they seemed to remember only a bar of their happy song. Now the smell of cranberries and the leafy scents of autumn filled the air, while the atmosphere had the sharp clarity that comes after the first frosts of fall.

Our willow fire had burned down to a bed of coals, over which was arched a blackened jigger-stick that had held the baled can we'd used to cook a mulligan stew. Meat and vegetables had been dished into five bowls, bread had been buttered and passed around, and we'd settled ourselves cross-legged on the ground and glanced again at the beautiful setting before bowing our heads.

Grace Outdoors

Saying Grace out-of-doors during a picnic may seem

strange to many, and a friend has expressed astonishment at our doing so. It is a habit with us, but surely you agree that it is a good one. In our family Grace was always said, at home or when away from home. My Father reverently bowed his head, while my brothers and I often wondered what he said during that silent pause. My Mother had a humble Grace, and we boys were pleased with its brevity during the robust time of growing up when all boys are hungry and eager to eat.

Then Grandmother came from Glasgow to our Alberta home, the widow of a city missionary from the industrial sections of that Scottish city. Long years of spiritual service had given Granny a personal feeling about Our Heavenly Father, and when she was asked to say Grace at our home, the petition for blessing on our daily bread took the form of a lengthy summary of the day's doings and our individual needs for salvation and perhaps a mention of our worst sins before the final Amen came and we boys could



"Play something fast, Dear, so they'll dry quickly."



fill our stomachs. My brother Charlie and I tried to get a scone or something to take the sharp edge off our appetites, before going through to the table and sitting the long time of Granny's Grace. And Granny, a delightful old lady with a shrewd face, sometimes reached out a wrinkled hand and gave us a fond shake before bowing her head, murmuring a stern but kindly admonition:

"Noo, then, Laddies—behave yersel'es!"

When Uncle George came to our home, he was always required to say the Grace as he was a minister. And in his broad dialect he'd say: "Fayther of All, mak' us garrateful for the blessings we enjoy in Thy service, Amen." This same Uncle was the founder of Wood's Christian Home where he cared for a Big Family of orphaned children, and at meal-time the forty, sixty, or eighty children at the Home would bow their heads around the long tables and sing: "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow". Uncle George was often called upon to say Grace at curlers' banquets or men's groups, and he had a favorite one for such occasions: "For Good Food, Good Friends, and Good Companionship, O Lord, we are joyfully grrrateful."

Later on, during my "batching" time in a writer's retreat a mile from town, I used the brief Grace learned from my Mother, but after marriage the Graces were frequently varied. And my friend Norm, a fellow writer who was composing an epic poem about Scottish clansmen, had a humorous Grace in it he once used at our table and startled us with its forthright petition, as follows:

"We thank Thee humbly, Mighty Lord,

That we ha'e food upon oor board;  
But, knowing all, Thou surely ken  
As Ye look down on us poor men,  
That if for Thy work on earth Ye  
need us,  
Ye'll have to shelter, clothe, and  
feed us!"

When the children came along, the Graces became simple words they could understand, and we adopted the habit of having the children voice the blessing in unison.

So on this beautiful autumn day in nature's realm, with the harvest going on to remind us it was close to Thanksgiving time again, and with the picnic's setting so graciously blessed with the bountiful good things of our beloved land, it seemed only fitting for the five of us to bow our heads while the children's treble voices chanted: "Come, O Lord, and be our Guest; And may this daily food be blessed!"

## Stock Growers' Association has "swapped ends"

(From the Brooks Bulletin)

THE Canadian Cattlemen, official organ of the Western Stock Growers' Association, says that dissatisfaction with the operation of the present government policy with regard to cattle marketing is evident among cattlemen. They say a policy which does not provide for all the industry's surplus and one which causes limited quotas to packers encourages low price quotations for live cattle. A suggestion is made that the government should employ buyers to purchase live cattle at pre-determined live cattle prices.

Says the Canadian Cattlemen, "A floor price policy tied to prices in Canada's export market will inspire confidence, bringing the feeder buyer into the market now when his buying will absorb heavy fall marketings in western Canada."

The Western Stock Growers' Association cannot be criticized for the stand it is taking for floor prices for cattle. Canadian manufacturers established floor prices through their operation of the tariff structure; organized labor in Canada establishes the price of labor through trade unions; professional associations establish fees to be charged by the membership.

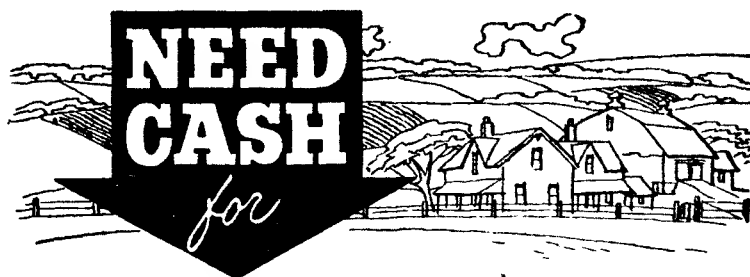
One thing we would point out, however, is that the cattlemen's association has "swapped ends" completely in its attitude

on this particular matter since its convention early in 1950 when it passed a resolution opposing government intervention in livestock marketing. At that time the secretary of the association wrote — "The record of this association over the years in standing on its own feet, free and independent of government intervention, with a history of no cost to the taxpayer, is one which every agricultural organization and all agricultural leaders should study — we believe that when it is a case of trading what is represented as economic security for our freedom of action, we are wholeheartedly in favor of retaining the latter."

When cattle prices were soaring and "the goose was hanging high" in the ranching industry, the cattlemen's association was high spirited and freedom-loving and did not want government intervention or any additional cost to the taxpayer. Now it is back on its knees asking the government to establish floor prices with no mention of the possibility of heavy losses to the federal treasury.

### Fighting Trim

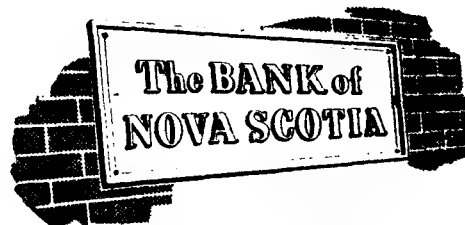
In Nottingham, England, Scottish Flyweight Champion Vic Herman found himself an ounce too heavy before he defended his title, reduced immediately by taking out his dental plate and its single tooth.



## PURCHASE OF LIVESTOCK?

Come in and talk it over with your BNS manager.

• YOUR PARTNER  
IN HELPING  
CANADA GROW



You Can Buy Advertised Products with Confidence!



Fall is best of all for enjoyable travelling! So "Go GREYHOUND", now that your work's all done! See the countryside in its brilliant autumn dress, on a relaxing Greyhound vacation.

### LOW SAMPLE ROUND TRIP FARES

TO	FROM	Winnipeg	Regina	Edmonton	Calgary
Vancouver		\$53.50	\$50.40	\$39.90	\$34.85
Portland		59.40	53.55	44.85	35.20
San Francisco		69.40	69.40	63.20	53.55
Los Angeles		75.35	75.35	71.30	61.65
Toronto		47.20	56.55	76.60	76.60
Montreal		59.25	68.60	88.65	88.65
Chicago		30.15	38.65	59.35	59.35
New York		62.50	70.95	91.65	91.65

Greyhound's free V.P.S. arranges Itinerary, Sightseeing Tours, Hotel Accommodation. For full details and colored travel folders, write Greyhound Travel Bureau, CALGARY, Alberta.



Sample  
15-Day Expense-Paid  
Tour to  
**LOS ANGELES**  
**\$111.08**

**RETURN**  
Per Person Travel-  
ling Double.  
Includes Hotel Ac-  
commodation, Sight-  
seeing Tours, Trans-  
portation.

## GREYHOUND

"The FRIENDLY way to travel."



## Strip crop layout must fit the land

**C**ROP strips have to be laid out right — to fit the needs of the land — if you are going to get results, according to John Davison near Hettinger, N.D., a co-operator with the Adams county soil conservation district. He says he learned this lesson the hard way. "I started strip cropping back in 1937," he said, "and have done some ever since. Only the strips ran up and down the slope. They controlled wind erosion all

right, but they couldn't stop the water erosion as well as the wind erosion which became serious."

Davison stopped the water erosion as well as the wind erosion, he says, when he switched to contour strip cropping that was part of the farm conservation plan he developed with the aid of the Soil Conservation Service. He also practices stubble-mulch tillage to return organic matter to the soil.

"The contour strip cropping did more than stop water erosion," the Adams farmer explained. "It keeps more of the water from melting snow and rain up on the slope where it belongs."

"And believe me, that makes a difference in the yields. The yield on the lower part of the slope is about what it was, but the yield is uniform over the field now whereas field, total production has risen quite a bit."

Another feature Davison likes especially about his conservation layout is the grassed waterway that was developed for safe disposal of the excess water from the slopes. It does much to supply hay for his 200 cattle. A water spreading system has been laid out to spread the water from the waterway over some grassland.

"A person doesn't want to be stingy in laying out a waterway," Davison is emphatic in saying. "It should be wide. It does a good job of controlling the water that comes off the slope, and since the water has to move slowly some of it soaks into the ground. I've been getting two, and sometimes three, cuttings of alfalfa-grass hay a year from my waterway. It really produces, as well as keeps excess water under control."

"And," he concludes, "be sure your strip cropping is laid out right for your land."

Brooks Horticultural Station, can also be obtained on application to the Field Crops Branch. They include mayday tree, flowering plum, Chinese bush cherry, apple seedlings and several others. These last can be supplied only if other windbreak trees and shrubs are being planted.

## New potato for Manitoba

**A**T the Horticultural Field Day at the University of Manitoba on August 16th over two hundred gardeners gathered to discuss gardening problems and see the garden research conducted under the supervision of Professor E. T. Anderson.

The University plots involve tests of annual and herbaceous perennial flowers as well as small fruits such as strawberries and raspberries. However, the main emphasis is on potato breeding and general vegetable testing. The potato research, formerly under the guidance of N. Sandar, who is now the Manitoba Extension Potato Specialist, has produced a newly named variety, Manota. This is an attractive white skinned and shallow-eyed potato which succeeds remarkably well in heavy soil. The general objective of the potato program is to develop virus free, late blight resistant and early-maturing desirable potato varieties. This work is most promising.

Market gardeners present at the field day saw a small power duster which is capable of dusting a large area of vegetable plants. There has been a particular need this season for the control of insects such as flea beetles and leaf hoppers. The latter are responsible for spreading the destructive aster yellows and other virus diseases in vegetable plantations.

In the vegetable plots a fine exhibit of the Morden hybrid bush tomatoes, Mustang and Monarch, as well as the Meteor variety were seen. These were in contrast to other imported bush varieties. All were performing very well. In the tomato plots, a mulching experiment involving bush as well as staking varieties demonstrated the advantages of a straw soil cover. However, the mulched plants appeared later in fruit ripening.

Excellent seed crops of Ebenezer onion, Cherry Bell radish, Detroit Short Top beet, etc., emphasized the value of the richness of the heavy Red River clay soils. The Simpson leaf lettuce variety grown for seed appeared to be afflicted with aster yellows virus. This vegetable is similarly affected at the Morden Station.

The wheat crop in France this year is larger than last year and may reach 300 million bushels.

(Another NANCE CO. QUALITY LINE)

*Twin Draulic*

## THE FARM LOADER YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR

A loader is a "MUST" for the Modern Farm and the new TWIN-DRAULIC is the last word in loader engineering, simplicity and performance. The Loader that has no cylinder trouble, the Twin-Draulic can utilize your tractor's hydraulic system if it is so equipped, or the loader can be obtained with its own independent hydraulic system.

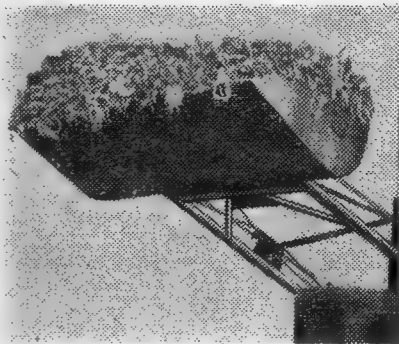


### TAILOR-MADE FOR ALL POPULAR TRACTORS

Whatever make or model of Farm Tractor, including Ford or Ferguson, there is a Twin-Draulic Farm Loader to fit it.

• Now Alberta farmers can get important farm jobs done faster, easier and away cheaper than ever before. Famous Twin-Draulic loaders are available through your local machine dealers, eager to go to work on stacking hay, delivering stooks to the thresher, scooping grain, cleaning and scraping feed lots, loading manure, sand, gravel and soil, building farm roads and doing a score of other jobs that add up to farm operating efficiency and economy.

### ADAPTABLE TO ALL FARM LOADING JOBS



#### VOLUME SCOOP

For grain, snow, and other bulky materials. Big capacity, easily installed. 80 inches wide, 24 inches high.

Also comes with volume scoop, heavy-duty scoop, adjustable dozer blades and extension boom.



#### PUSH-OFF STACKER

In addition to stacking up to 22 ft., the push-off is ideal as a sweeprake. Utilizes field-proven system of a push-off gate.

#### HAS MANY EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

No other farm loader has such simplified construction.

One man can mount and detach loader in a few minutes by removing four pins.

Can utilize tractor's own hydraulic system, or can be obtained with independent hydraulic system of its own.

Has EXTRA power at start of lift.

Has EXTRA SPEED at top of lift—the higher you go the faster it raises.

Pull bars can be lengthened or shortened to give extra height for high jobs and extra power for heavy ones.

#### MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

NANCE CO., LIMITED,  
Red Deer, Alberta  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Please send me illustrated folder and other information about the Twin-Draulic Farm Loader, without obligation.  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
My Tractor is: Make \_\_\_\_\_ Model \_\_\_\_\_

**Nance CO. LTD.**  
DISTRIBUTORS

DISTRIBUTOR,  
RED DEER, ALBERTA



## Albera farmers can obtain free trees

**T**REES from the Alberta Department of Agriculture, for farm planting in 1953 should be ordered now. Many applications have already been accepted and late comers may be disappointed. The chief requirement is that the trees must be ordered and the land summer-fallowed in the year previous to planting. Application forms may be obtained from district agriculturists or from the field crops branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

P. D. McCalla, supervisor of horticulture, advises that caragana, Manitoba maple and green ash may be obtained in any reasonable quantity. Colorado spruce, white spruce and lodge pole pine also are available at the rate of 50 to each applicant. A few less common shrubs and trees, grown at the Brooks horticultural station, can also be obtained on application to the field crops branch. They include mayday tree, flowering plum, Chinese bush cherry, apple seedlings and several others. These last can be supplied only if other wind-break trees and shrubs are being planted.

## Better fruits for prairie gardens

**V**ISITORS to the University of Alberta experimental plots sometimes enquire about the rows of young fruit trees they see there. Here, they are told, is the testing-ground for fruits that may in future prove their worth in many Alberta farm and city orchards. This is part of a co-operative fruit breeding plan. The Dominion Experimental Farm at Morden, Manitoba, and the Universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan are working to improve the quality of apples, crabs, plums and cherries for prairie gardens.

P. D. McCalla, Supervisor of Horticulture, Alberta Department of Agriculture, reports that this plan, started five or six years ago, was based on a suggestion from the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture. Keeping in mind the good work done over the years by amateur hybridizers in the prairie provinces, they felt that a permanent, scientific, cross-

breeding plan could well complement the efforts of these enthusiasts.

Under the present plan, the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden serves as headquarters and most of the crosses are made there. From Morden, seedlings are sent to the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where they are grown, selections made, and promising material distributed to other experimental stations for further testing.

Improvement of fruit varieties is necessarily a long-term project, says Mr. McCalla. Not only is time required from seedling of the first crosses to fruiting of the plants, but much crossing and recrossing of successive generations may be needed before the objective is attained. The work is under way, however, and as time goes on we can look for better and better fruit varieties for our prairie orchards and gardens.

## NOW! LIFE INSURANCE AND YOUR MONEY BACK

### A BRAND NEW SUN LIFE PLAN WHICH:

- 1 Provides insurance protection to age 65.
- 2 Returns all basic annual premiums paid if assured lives to 65.
- 3 Is available for male and female lives ages 15 to 50.

At 65, the funds can be (a) taken in cash; (b) used to purchase a paid-up policy for the original sum assured and the balance taken in cash or as guaranteed income; (c) used to provide an annuity; (d) left on deposit at a guaranteed rate of interest.

*Inquire now about this remarkable new Sun Life plan. For further particulars see your local agent, or get in touch with the Sun Life branch office in your community.*

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL



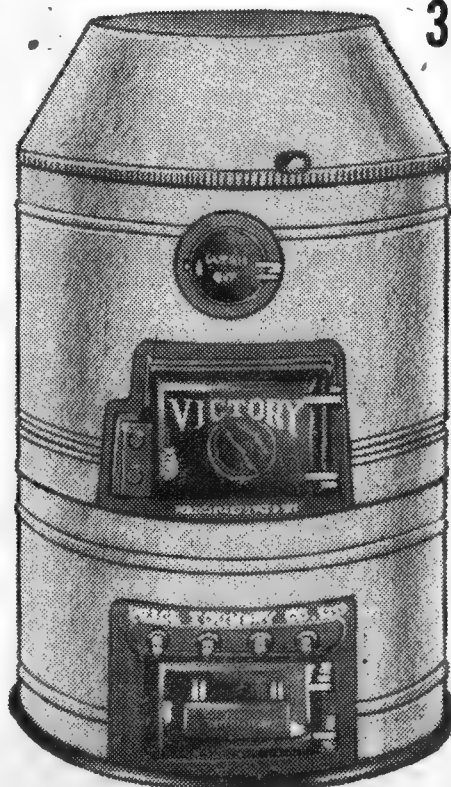
## MACDONALD'S Fine Cut

*Makes a better cigarette*

## FARMERS!

**"Victory" Saves You Money From the Day You Buy It!**

**30% Price Cut Offered - by Calgary Farm Machinery**



Possess this ruggedly made Warm Air Furnace by PEASE! It's the "Victory" designed to give you more efficient heating for less trouble and cost. **BUY now — and pay 30% LESS THAN LISTED PRICES — Cash with your order!** FEATURES INCLUDE Large Combustion Chamber; Big, Roomy Ashpit and Ash Removal Door Direct Draft Damper all sides.

### FULLY GUARANTEED

	Cu. Ft.	Pipe	Pipeless
40-22	1800	<b>\$214.15</b>	<b>\$316.05</b>
37-20	14000	<b>\$192.25</b>	<b>\$291.20</b>
34-18	10000	<b>\$175.45</b>	<b>\$264.15</b>

Same Cut-Price offer goes for "Brampton" Model!

19-37	1200	<b>\$152.45</b>	<b>\$251.90</b>
17-34	9000	<b>\$132.90</b>	<b>\$218.75</b>

To find out more about efficient, economical warm air heating by PEASE — and the remarkable Cut-Price offer. — Cut out and mail the coupon today.

CALGARY FARM MACHINERY LTD., F&R 10/52  
Box 117,  
Calgary, Alberta.  
Please send further information on the "Victory" Furnace.  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIL COUPON TODAY!**



"Around here we expect you to learn the business from the bottom up."

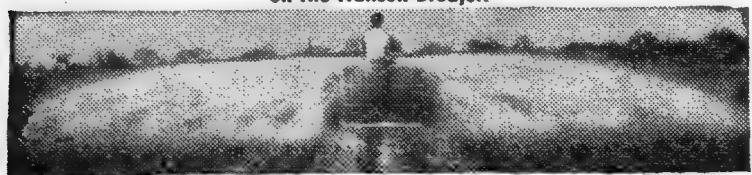
# Here's My Candidate!



**Yessir! It's the ALL-PURPOSE, YEAR-ROUND FARM AND ROADSIDE SPRAYER—the HANSON BRODJET!**

My candidate promises less work and more crop yields which means greater profits for you. He promises to cut many hours off your spraying time because he's a fast worker and sprays swaths up to 44 feet. He's versatile too. He can be used for fields or row crops, roadsides and fence rows, spot spraying or orchard spraying and for farm building and machinery clean-ups. He's simple to operate, can be installed quickly and easily and requires very little care, because there are no complicated parts or cumbersome booms to cause any trouble. Yessir! He's the best and the lowest priced sprayer on the market today. He's my candidate.

Fill out the coupon below and send it in today for free details on the Hanson Brodjet.



Hanson Chemical Equipment Co.  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Gentlemen:

Please send me, without obligation, your free literature on the HANSON BRODJET.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



*The first real pipe that is plastic!*

- Guaranteed corrosionproof
- Installed easily
- Lightweight and flexible
- Outlasts metallic pipe

For long service life, specify CARLON plastic pipe. It is guaranteed against rot, rust and electrolytic corrosion... will not accumulate scale or sediment... is impervious to corrosive soils and waters.

CARLON plastic pipe permits rapid low-cost installation. No special tools or rigging equipment needed. Being flexible, CARLON can be curved to follow irregular contours and requires fewer fittings. One man can make connections quickly by means of molded plastic fittings.

For drinking water transmission, livestock watering, irrigation, drainage and sewage disposal...

**Specify only CARLON!**

Write today for literature.



Consult Your Local Dealer or Write—

**BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC LTD.**

CALGARY

EDMONTON

LETHBRIDGE

Go ahead, try it

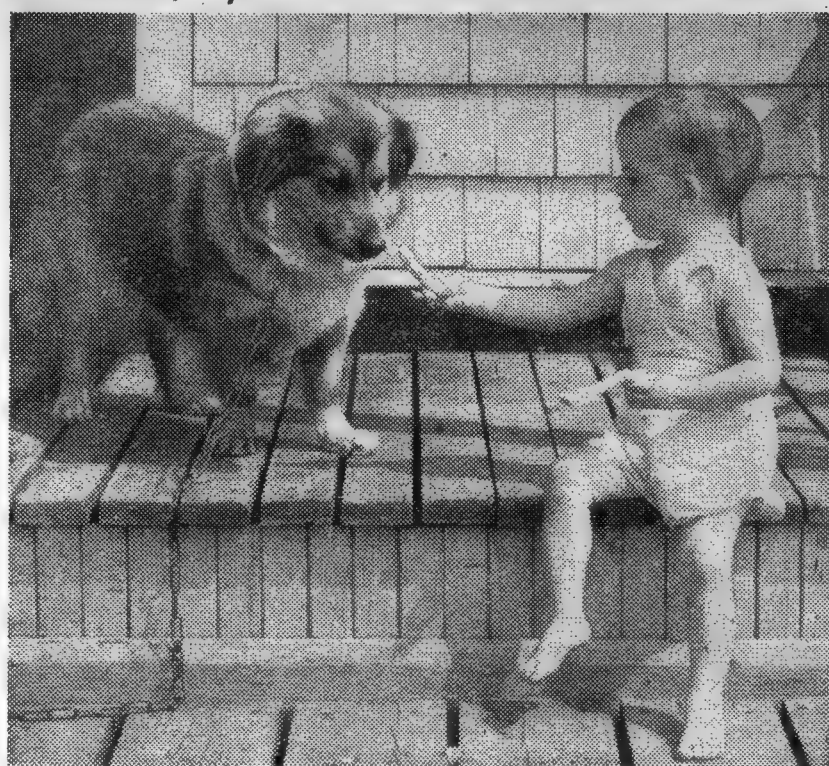


Photo by Don Smith.

## We are shipping our soil to the Arctic Ocean

By A. W. BEATTIE

EVERYONE is acquainted with stories of floods and ruin along the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers nearly every year. Many of us have seen cause to be thankful we are not subjected to such treatment by our rivers. It would seem little farm land is likely to be flooded by a river having such high, steep banks as the Peace, regardless of the amount of water in the big rivers. For this, too, we can be thankful.

It is the flooding above the banks of the Mississippi which gets the publicity, but the cause goes back many miles and years.

The eastern and central states were originally covered with timber, just as northern Alberta was and is largely covered with timber. Under forest cover the spring snows melt and the spring run-off may extend well into late spring and early summer. Muskegs and forest "duff" soak up many million gallons of water which is gradually liberated to small streams throughout the summer. This is why small, clear, sparkling creeks still run through parts of the area, notably the Worsley, Clear Prairie and Keg River districts.

But the trees were cut to clear the land for the plow along the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio tributaries, just as they are being cut along the valleys and drainage area of the Monteneuse, the Clear, the Hines and the Mickle and a hundred streams which have no names. Now the spring run-off comes in a hurry. No shade covers the ground and the snow melts in a fortnight where it formerly melted in a month.

The little draws, coulees and creeks which nature provided for a slow spring run-off are inadequate to handle the torrent which pours from thousands of acres in a short week or 10 days.

So we see gorges cut through fields where formerly there were shallow draws and the Peace river runs filthy in the spring because it is carrying the soil of thousand little streams on the rampage. Road ditches are eroded and farm fences topple into the chasms. Perhaps a look at the little tributaries of the Ohio would tell the same story.

And what becomes of the muskegs and peat and forest litter which formerly held the moisture throughout the summer months? All these have been destroyed and the bare, unprotected subsoil turned up in their place. So now there is nothing to hold moisture and our little streams are dry and baked by seeding time. Only the mountain streams and upper river forests keeps water in the Peace river at all.

Few farmers who read this would believe an accurate account of damage caused in their own district by spring run-off. Land which looks level to you and me may fall 25 feet in half a mile. The best soil we have is going down to the river as fast as water can take it. The delta at the mouth of the Mackenzie river is even larger than at the mouth of the Mississippi.

A solution to the problem must be found, for our soil is not so deep or so rich as it was in the corn belt and the damage occurring now is both serious and permanent. Somehow the rush of spring water must be slowed, some of it must be sav-



ed and stored for use later in summer and fall.

The job is not one which can be accomplished by a government engineer building a big dam some place. It is a job farmers must tackle where the rain and snow falls. This problem does not belong to the farmer whose fences are falling into

road ditches: it belongs to all his neighbors back 10, 15 and 20 miles from the breaks of the river.

The man who has little erosion problem today is just as responsible and important as the man who farms along the breaks. Let us ponder a solution.

## Our Asiatic wheat markets are growing in importance

**N**OWHERE are statistics more expressive than in respect to our exports to the Far East where post-war changes of all kinds have been marked. Last season India and Japan continued their rise in importance as customers for Canadian wheat, while for obvious reasons China was again missing from the place she used to occupy in the list of importing countries.

India was our third best customer for wheat last year, and Japan our fourth. The records show that slightly over 18,000,000 bushels went from the prairies to India in the course of the 12-month period. India also took an important quantity—11,000,000 bushels—the previous season.

Compare this with the pre-war figures. In the 10-year period from 1929 to 1939 India took an average of only 29,000 bushels of Canadian wheat a year.

Then there is the post-war emergence of Japan. Last season she bought 16,500,000 bushels, and the one before 11,000,000 bushels. In the 10-year period before the war Japan's imports of Canadian wheat amounted to but 3,808,000 bushels a season.

A recent news report from Ottawa indicates that Japan intends to buy large quantities of prairie grain again this year.

One of the reasons for the bigger shipments across the Pacific must of course be the rapid population increase that is taking place in that area of the world. But also there is the smaller rice production in many Asian countries in recent years. Wars of varying scale have turned what were once important rice exporting countries into food-deficient areas, which are looking for outside supplies.

Korea is an example. Before the Second World War Korea was one of Japan's chief suppliers of rice. But the events of the past two years have changed all that. Korea cannot now produce enough rice for her own needs.

### Food-deficient

Indo-China is a similar example. That area was also a big supplier of the food-deficient countries of the east, among them Japan. Japan's role has traditionally been that of an over-populated country importing raw materials and manufacturing them into goods with which to trade for outside food.

The islands cannot hope to feed themselves. With her usual sources of rice dried up or cut off, Japan has had to turn to Canada and elsewhere for wheat and other grains as substitutes.

As rice production has fallen off in the face of greater demand than ever, prices have risen, making other cereal grains even more attractive. Japan has been taken as an example. But India has been affected by the same events in the same way.

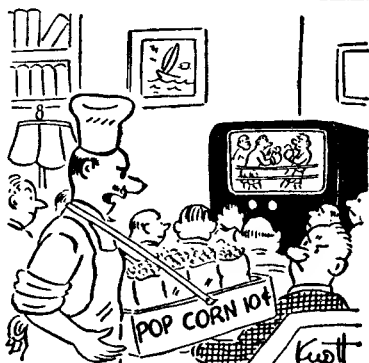
The political upheaval that has taken place in China is also reflected in the wheat export data. In the 10-year period 1929-39 China took an average of 2,000,000 bushels of prairie wheat each year. But in the past two seasons China did not get a single bushel from Canada. Only a little flour went to Formosa.

The 1951-52 wheat export figures also show that Germany and Italy have now returned to full occupancy of their former places of importance as buyers of Canadian wheat from the prairies. Last year Germany took 15,770,000 bushels and Italy 11,000,000. It was a new record for Germany.

### Australian surplus small

**D**URING the 1951-52 crop year Australia was unable to fulfill its commitment to export 88.7 million bushels of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement. All the wheat the Australians could supply was 72 million bushels.

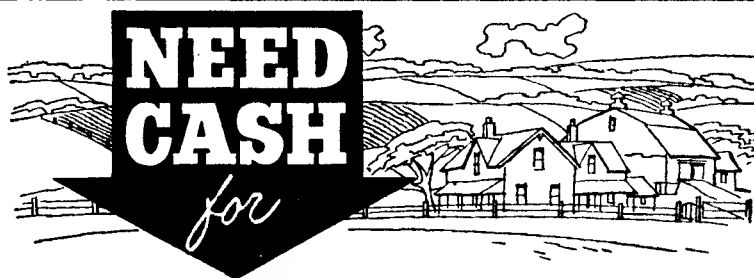
It is doubtful if Australia will be able to supply its share of wheat during the 1952-53 crop year. Wheat acreage in that country has been steadily going down and surpluses for export have been growing smaller each year.



### Record wheat yield

**A** YIELD of 131 bushels of wheat to the acre was obtained from a nine-acre strip of land in Columbia Norfolk, England. The farmer, John Turrall, claims this yield to be a

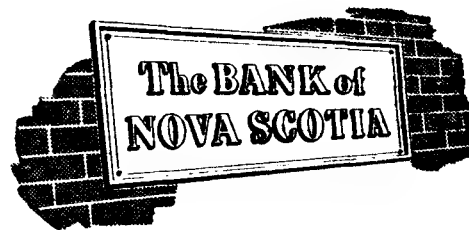
world record. The wheat was grown on land formerly an orchard and was of a strain known as Hybrid 46, a low quality wheat used mainly for biscuits. The phenomenal yield is said to be due to the richness of the soil and first-class farming.



### FARM REPAIRS OR ALTERATIONS?

Come in and talk it over with your BNS manager.

• YOUR PARTNER  
IN HELPING  
CANADA GROW



## The Record Is The Proof

By every test it can be proven that Alberta Pool elevators provides the best source of security and savings available to grain producers in the marketing of their grain.

With this knowledge so evident farm people should be glad to give greater support to this farmer-owned co-operative enterprise.



"It's ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

# AMAZING OFFER!

MATCHED SET OF 4  
STAINLESS STEEL KITCHEN

# KNIVES

- Quikut  
PARING KNIFE
- Quikut  
GRAPEFRUIT KNIFE
- Quikut  
12" SLICING KNIFE
- Quikut  
BONING KNIFE

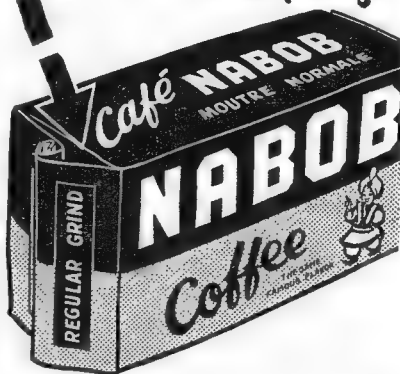


Indispensable is the word for these knives with red plastic handles! Famous Quikut knives have razor-edged, hollow-ground blades that stay sharp for years. A knife for every use—at a price that can't be duplicated!

## COFFEE AT ITS DELICIOUS BEST!

Start with Nabob and make delicious coffee every time. It's the finest quality coffee you can buy—rich, mellow, full-flavored. You'll want it regularly.

**YOURS FOR ONLY \$1.00**  
AND THE  
BOTTOM END  
OF A  
**NABOB**  
coffee package



NABOB FOODS LIMITED

**CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!**  
NABOB FOODS LTD. Box 1534, Toronto, Ont.

Please send me postpaid, the matched set of Quikut kitchen knives for which I enclose \$1.00 and the bottom end of a Nabob Coffee package.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_

## Farm and Ranch housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

### Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

**NOTE:**—All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply kindly enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

This notation has been affixed to the end of this column for the past three years, but now I've decided it had better be placed at the first for apparently many have not taken the bother to read it in its former position. This past month was a very heavy one for me... thanks to the abundance of mail that you dispatched my way. I love to get your letters... don't think for one minute that I don't... but it takes a lot of scheming to fit in as many as possible in this space. But some of you are going to be disappointed at not seeing your questions featured... for the simple reason that you do not bother to enclose your envelopes. It would take a woman of wealth (and I'm not fooling) to manage all the postage money. So, I'm going to tell you very frankly that if you honestly would like to get a reply within a reasonable time... then tuck in those stamped envelopes. At present I have enough unanswered letters on tap for three months ahead... so... Let's roll up our sleeves and get to work.

**Q:** I would like the address of the lady in Lethbridge, who makes flowers from old nylon hose and sells them.

**A:** Because upwards of 100 of you wrote in for this address, I have decided I cannot forward any more to this lady and I've asked her permission to give out her full name and address right here. But before doing so I want to make it very clear that this lady cannot answer letters giving instruction on this craft but she will fill your orders for beautiful corsages which she sells at \$1.50. You send her a money order for \$1.60 and tell her what type of flower you'd like and what color and she'll try to suit your taste. Her work has won first prizes at several city fairs in the west.

Mrs. J. Schumaker, 804 - 6th St. S., Lethbridge, Alberta.

**Q:** I wonder if you would care to help me sell everlasting flowers which I raise and sell for fifty cents a large bunch?

**A:** I cannot recommend anything sight unseen so I asked this lady to send me a sample, which she did. So if you care to write to her directly here is her name and address.

Mrs. Robert Peterson, Verlo, Sask. (Do not send any orders to me, Aunt Sal.)

**Q:** Would you tell me what I mix with cigar ashes to remove white marks from a polished walnut table top? — (Mrs. D. J., West Vancouver, B.C.)

**A:** Spirits of camphor or essence of peppermint are two good aids. Try rubbing on the dry ash with chamois first, then make a paste with aid mentioned above. I've also had good luck with just mixing the ashes with a good furniture polish.

**Q:** Where could I get a book on herbs and their uses? — (Mrs. H. E. B., Mission City, B.C.)

**A:** There are many small, cheap books printed on this subject. Look over the newsstands and see if you can find one. I have one called Mrs. Lavendar's Herbal Guide, address: Mellifont Press, 1 Furnival St., London, E.C. 4. I got mine through some coupon printed in a Canadian newspaper, but you can get it by sending to the address given.

**Q:** I would like the pattern "Peacock" No. 550. Can anyone send this to me? — (Miss Kay Sikora, Spedelen, Alta.)

**A:** If anyone has this pattern to spare please write direct to name given above.

**Q:** I never heard of canning pumpkin any way except for pie filling. Can it be made into jam and would lemon and orange be good with it? — (Mrs. S. G., Manor, Sask.)

**A:** Yes, it makes very nice jam. Cut it into small cubes and to one medium-sized pumpkin add about 3 oranges and 2 lemons. Sprinkle sugar between layers... about half as much sugar as pulp. Let stand over night to make a syrup... then boil over low heat until like jam.

**Q:** How do I make quince jam?

**A:** Quince-Ginger Jam: 4 pounds quince, 8 cups sugar, 2 lemons, 1/4 lb. crystallized ginger. Cook slowly until thick. Pour into sterilized jars while hot. Note: Ginger may be omitted, of course, or you can add some ground ginger. I've also tasted this jam with canned pineapple added and it was very tasty.

**Q:** I would like to try my luck at making pictures in bottles, can anyone send me any directions? — (Mrs. H. C., Garlick, Sask.)

**A:** I have never seen this type of craft and to date have been unable to get any information on it. Have any of you readers seen it?

**Q:** Could you tell me where I could buy a copy of the Purity



Cook Book? — (Mrs. E. C., McLaughlin, Alta.)

A.: Write to the Purity Mills, Calgary, Alta. They put out a very fine bound book, selling at about \$1.25 or \$1.50.

Q.: Have you a recipe for crusty buns like you buy? — (Mrs. L. R., New Westminster, B.C.)

A.: There are so many recipes for buns and rolls and such, I am not sure just which one you want but here is a good recipe for buns given by one of the yeast companies in their booklet.

**Dinner Buns:** 1 cake quick yeast, 1 cup milk scalded and cooled, 1 tblsp. sugar, 3 cups sifted flour, 1 egg white, 2 tblsp. melted shortening,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt.—(This makes a small batch.)

**Method:** Dissolve yeast in milk and sugar. Add half of flour and beat until smooth. Add rest of ingredients. Knead lightly and let rise in warm place until double its size. Shape into buns and let rise until double in size again. Glaze with egg white and bake in hot oven ten minutes.

Q.: Where could I get a book on "invisible mending"?—(Mrs. E. W., Leduc, Alta.)

A.: Write to Home Economics Extension Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta., and ask for this free pamphlet: "New Ways for Everyday Mending—1948."

I think that right here is a good place to advise you all to make use of your Home Economics Extension Service. If in Alberta, write to Edmonton... in the other provinces write to your own capital city. Ask them for a list of the free bulletins and leaflets they put out for your help. It is truly amazing how many there are... and they only cost you a stamp!

Q.: Can you publish some recipes using squash and vegetable marrow? Also how can I can "Broad Windsor Beans"?—(Mrs. M. C., Fleet, Alta.)

A.: We have touched on all these vegetables in back issues so feel we cannot spare the space for repeats. I would advise you to send to above address for these free pamphlets:

1. Vegetables make the home plate—Revised '46.

2. Use Your Peas and Beans—1948.

Q.: I feel I cannot afford to have our clothes dry cleaned since the price has been raised. I wonder if other readers do their own dry cleaning and if they have any methods to suggest. — (Mrs. W. C., Edmonton, Alta.)

A.: I was asked to place this question in the column for "open discussion", but I rather shudder to do so for fear some of you are going to send in stories of home cleaning with gasoline. And I'm very opposed to it for safety's sake. I've heard too many stories of those who tried to save a dollar and lost their lives or were severely burned. Here is one suggestion that a group of rural women told me they worked out satisfactorily. They contacted a professional dry cleaner and he gave them a good figure on their combined lot of "community dry cleaning."

Q.: I wonder if some of your readers have recipes for floor wax and shoe polish made from beeswax? — (Mrs. J. D., Mt. Lehman, Alta.)

A.: Here is a recipe for floor wax but I cannot find any recipe for shoe polish anywhere. Maybe some kind reader has such on hand.

**Floor Wax:** Melt  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. beeswax and pour into it 1 qt. turpentine, then add 2 or 3 tblsp. household ammonia. Place the container holding these in pan of hot water over very low heat to keep it soft while using. Apply with flannel cloth and polish with other cloth or polisher.

The above lady sent in this recipe and she suggests that children really go for it and it is much better for them than "store sweets":

**Mock Marshmallow Cookies**

Combine 2 cups sugar, 4 tblsp. cocoa, 8 tblsp. water. Boil for 4 min. Then cut up slices of fresh bread into large cubes. Dip the cubed bread into the mixture and then roll in cocoanut or nuts. Set on waxed paper to dry. (Note: If syrup starts to harden add a little water.)

Bye-bye for new and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

# Deliciously different!



**And Apple Cake is fun to make with amazing new fast DRY yeast!**

You never need worry again about quick-spoiling cakes of perishable yeast! For the wonderful new Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast stays fresh and full-strength for weeks without refrigeration, right in your pantry!

If you bake at home, you'll be thrilled with the results of this new fast DRY yeast! Make delicious rolls, buns, fruit rings, dessert breads and the scrumptious Apple Cake that's featured below. (No new recipes needed. One envelope of dry yeast in any recipe.)

Keep on hand a month's supply of Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

## Appetizing APPLE CAKE

NEW TIME-SAVING RECIPE—MAKES 2 CAKES

Measure into bowl  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lukewarm water,

1 teaspoon granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup granulated sugar,

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,

3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth

Add yeast mixture and 1 egg, well beaten

Beat well, then work in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic.

Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls.

Roll each piece into an oblong and fit into greased

pans about 7" x 11".

Grease tops, cover and let rise until

doubled in bulk.

Peel, core and cut into thin wedges 8 apples

Sprinkle risen dough with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup granulated sugar

and lightly press apple wedges into cake tops,

sharp edges down and close together.

Mix 1 cup granulated sugar,

$1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons ground cinnamon,

and sprinkle over apples.

Cover and let rise about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1 hour.

Serve hot, with butter.



## The Dishpan Philosopher

AND now it seems the time has come of loss or gain to count the sum. Some things that we had planned to do will now be classed as dreams come true. But some as usual will, I fear, be carried forward to next year. For though it's widely understood that this year's harvest has been good, one good year only helps to square years that are bad or only fair. Some good years coming in a row would put us on our feet we know. But, as the record plainly shows our good years seldom come in rows, we have to try and strike a mean between the fat years and the lean.

That's why we can't dash out and buy the things on which we have an eye but still can get along without.—A thrifty way of life no doubt! But life would really get a lift if slightly less concerned with thrift.

## Quick Laxative

If you continually suffer with constipation, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help bring you quicker, more effective relief. Thousands rely on this remedy that treats two conditions at once—to give you overnight relief. Ask your druggist today for Dr. Chase's K&L pills—prove it yourself!

**DR. CHASE'S**  
**KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS**

When you like something in the Farm and Ranch pass it along to your neighbors.

## I've Re-Discovered OLD DUTCH CLEANSER!



Mrs. E. A. Bishop

49 The Oaks, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, writes:

"It's a joy to use Old Dutch again! It's so sudsy and fragrant...cuts grease from my pots and pans quick as a wink. Smooth Old Dutch is wonderful for the sink and enamel stove top too. It leaves them shining white and clean. Re-discovering Old Dutch is quite a revelation...I simply had to write and tell you how pleased I am with Old Dutch Cleanser."

## Outcleans Them All!

Helps You Clean with

**TWICE  
the SPEED  
and EASE**

For the "shine-of-their-lives" use all-purpose Old Dutch to polish all your porcelain, pots and pans. Dissolves grease on contact, floats away dirt and grime with real "rinse-away" sudsing action—not wispy foam. Try snowy-white, fragrant, new-sudsing Old Dutch!



USED  
OLD DUTCH  
LATELY? IT'S  
WONDERFUL!  
TRY IT!

—the only cleanser made  
with Activated Seismotite

MADE IN  
CANADA

Snowy-White...Sudsing Action!



## If your child's a finicky eater, this is for you

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

A RECENT survey of adults showed that people with finicky tastes were allowed to start them over some unimportant thing. One man admitted that the only reason that he didn't like macaroni in any form was because as a child he wanted to run the tines of his fork through the short pieces and his mother wouldn't let him. She had his table manners in mind in refusing to let him toy with his food in this manner, but because he couldn't eat the macaroni that way he wouldn't eat it at all...and the silly childish notion grew into a real dislike to the food.

An older man admitted that he became a vegetarian when pure food inspection brought to light unclean meats in a nearby packing house. Although he was only seven at the time he decided he wouldn't eat meat. Once he took the stand, he was delighted with the dramatic scenes it caused when he firmly declared as he grew older, that he was a strict vegetarian. Not until a rather drastic anemia hit him (and his physician ordered red meat in his diet) did he realize that he really liked practically all kinds of the food!

Almost every fussy or

## Gives pointers on sewing machines

POINTERS on buying a family sewing machine have been outlined for the information of North Dakota homemakers, by Julia E. Brekke, clothing agent of NDAC Extension Service. She advises homemakers to look over the different types of machines and then buy from a reliable dealer.

Miss Brekke emphasizes that thread tension is important and advises selection of a machine with an easily adjusted tension and a balanced stitch. Tension adjustment is simplified with a numbered regulator, she adds.

Sewing machines are of three common types. Oldest of these is the vibrator type, with long shuttle and long bobbin. The shuttle is difficult to counter-

balance and at high speeds tends to shake or vibrate. It also may be noisy. This kind of machine is best operated by foot treadle.

The oscillator type machine has a round bobbin. It is smoother operating than the vibrator kind, and is easier to counterbalance.

Third type of sewing machine is the rotary. It operates smoothly at all speeds.

The shuttle and bobbin in the rotary and oscillator machines may be either vertical or horizontal. The vertical position has mechanical advantages, as it cuts out one change of direction in the driving mechanism. The horizontal position is more convenient, being easier to insert the bobbin in the shuttle.

"finicky" notion can be traced to something like this.

It is the mother's job to make sure her children eat the food that is given them or eat nothing until they are ready to consume the food she has prepared.

This is a simple, uncomplicated way to combat any possible finickiness and the children will be grateful for their mothers firm stand when they are older and enjoy practically every kind of food.

If one of the children in your family is "finicky" about his or her food, there is no earlier time to correct this bad habit than when he is very young. The longer a youngster realizes that he can push aside food that he doesn't like, and eat what he does like, the harder it will be to teach him to eat normally and sensibly.

Everyone knows how unpleasant it is to have a "finicky" person as a guest for even one meal, so if children are allowed to eat as they choose, they will certainly have some unhappy and embarrassing moments ahead as adults. Unless a child has an allergy, there is no reason in the world why he shouldn't eat all of the foods set before him. And the wise, intelligent mother will see that he does.

If small Bob whines that he doesn't want a peanut butter or egg sandwich when you start to prepare one for him for his supper, do you humor him and prepare a jelly or meat or fish one to satisfy what you know is nothing but a childish whim? Or, do you smile and tell him firmly but pleasantly that we all eat the food that is given us?

There are any number of ways to make a child understand that we all eat what is given us, refrain from fussing about any food, and even though we may like some things better than others, learn to say little or nothing about our preferences.





## Country Diary

**O**CTOBER, once the eighth [hence its name] and now the tenth month of our year,—the month of the Scorpion, the Opal and the Falling Leaf.

October is a month of change, even to the most indifferent eye. Where, until recently, waved a sea of ripe, golden grain rippling in the breeze, now are wide, unadorned fields. Trees that were clothed in September's gold and russet, in late October are mere outlines of trunks and branches. Autumn has laid its spell upon the countryside; summer's burning heat has been replaced by a cool, crisp tang in the air, and dry, yellowed leaves crackle pleasantly underfoot. The last few sail gently down from the skeleton parent-tree, swaying, hesitating, as though undecided where to rest, fluttering at least to the soil which fed them and which they will feed in turn. Spring gave them birth, summer gave them age, but autumn gives them liberty, and they make the most of it, rustling, dancing to the slightest breeze, never for one moment still. As if by magic they bring back childhood days when leaves were something to heap into soft, brown piles and dive into and laugh over in exuberant joy.

I never cease to marvel each autumn when in the half-light of morning the sky's cold emptiness is filled with the clangor of many rusty-tongued iron bells. "The geese are going over", we country folk say. I pity those who have never seen the unswerving flying arrows, nor heard the ringing chorus thrill the October sky. It is one of

the small experiences that has nothing to do with the business of making a living, but enriches the living of a life. It restores one's faith in the order and organization of Nature's world, and is never manifested more clearly than in the fall of the year, when all in their own appointed time the wild birds obey their inherited prescience in order to survive. The land, as October travels on, readies itself without haste for the long siesta of winter. Not so the farmers, who have a worrying problem to solve in storing and disposing of a large crop—a paradoxical state of affairs when such splendid bounty can be an anxiety.

I have thought our city friends tend to over-sentimentalize the harvest. The hymns are sung with such gusto. "I do love them", said a friend, "they are so glad and joyful." A nice thought, but if instead of dwelling entirely on the sunshine and soft refreshing rain and the beauty of fields of waving golden grain, the writers had looked beneath the surface and put in a word for the toil and hazard and material costliness of the harvest operations! Each harvest is the product of care and thought and work, of difficulties, anxious days and sleepless nights. Still, the farmers keep going, and always manage to achieve something, come what may.

The night of black magic is approaching—masks, mysterious lights, witches, hobboblins, knocks on the door, and all done nicely in the spirit of merry-making, we hope!

## How to keep clothes growing, too

**T**O keep that outgrown look from your children's clothes, here are some ideas from Mrs. V. Macdonald, Alberta Supervisor, Home Economics Division.

When choosing coats or jackets, choose the style with a raglan sleeve, she advises. Then, when the sleeve is lengthened, the garment still fits in the shoulder area as well. At least three inches extra should be turned under in the sleeve and four inches in the hem when the garment is new. When adjusting snowsuits, an inch tuck taken inside just above the cuffs on the legs and sleeves is satisfactory.

Box-style coats and jackets do not look out-grown as quickly as those with a waistline seam, since the waistline can be lowered by the simple process of moving the belt loops down. Instead of buying a garment that must be grown into, buy one with looseness or fullness

across the chest and back as part of the design, then the only alteration needed when the child grows is lengthening. This gives your child the satisfaction of wearing a new garment that fits properly.

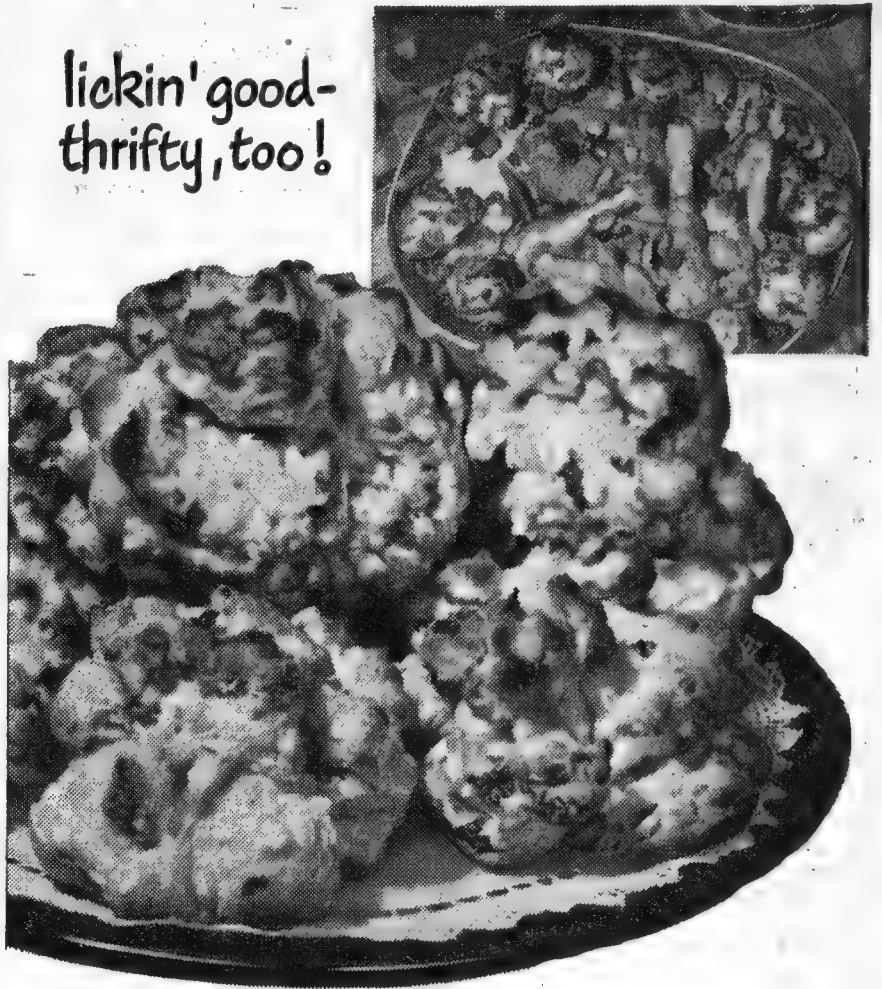
When making a garment at home with a set-in sleeve, leave an extra seam allowance on the side and on the underarm of the sleeve. Set in the sleeve before sewing the side of the garment, then sew in the seam from the hem edge of the garment to the hem edge of the sleeve to fit the child. When the child grows, the seam can be let out to loosen the sleeve, lower the armhole and add width throughout all with one row of machining.

To keep the waistline of little girl's dresses in place, an extra tuck folded into the material when cutting the bodice serves as a trimming, and can be let out as needed to lower the waistline.

# NEW! Magic DROP'n'BAKE BISCUITS

served with rich Chicken Stew

lickin' good-thrifty, too!



If you're looking for an eye-popping main dish that's not expensive, this is it! Swish enough for entertaining—a most-for-your-meat-money family dish, too! For perfect results in all your baking, you can depend on time-tried Magic Baking Powder. Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking—protects from failure and the waste of costlier ingredients. Be sure you have Magic on hand.

## Magic Drop 'n' bake Biscuits

2 cups sifted pastry flour  
or 1 3/4 cups sifted all-purpose flour  
4 tps. Magic Baking Powder

3/4 tsp. salt  
5 tbsps. chilled shortening  
2 tbsps. chopped parsley  
2/3 cup milk

Grease a cookie sheet. Preheat oven to 450° (hot). Mix and sift once, then sift into a bowl, the flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt. Cut in shortening finely; mix in parsley. Make a well in the flour mixture and add milk; mix lightly with a fork. Drop onto prepared cookie sheet, making 8 mounds. Bake in preheated oven 12 to 15 minutes. Serve hot. (For serving with a sweet accompaniment, just omit parsley.)

Chicken stew: Wash a 5-pound boiling fowl and cut into serving-sized pieces; place in a large saucepan, cover with boiling water and add 2 tps. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper and if available, 1 tsp. monosodium glutamate; cover and simmer until chicken is tender. Melt 4 tbsps. butter or margarine; remove from heat and blend in 5 tbsps. flour; gradually stir in 1 cup milk and 2

cups well-skimmed chicken stock. Cook, stirring constantly, until sauce is smoothly thickened; season to taste with salt and pepper; fry 2 tbsps. chopped onion and 1 can drained button mushrooms or 1/2 pound cleaned mushrooms, whole or sliced, and add to sauce. Arrange pieces of drained chicken and your choice of other cooked vegetables on a heated platter and pour on a little of the mushroom sauce; border platter with the hot Drop 'n' bake Biscuits. Serve remaining sauce in a sauce boat. Yield—6 to 8 servings.

Variations: Omit mushrooms from the sauce and add any one of the following—cut-up drained pimiento and a little fried green pepper; 2 tps. curry powder blended smoothly with 2 tbsps. cold water; a few drained capers.

WITH the arrival of cold weather, the housewife must give some thought to replenishing the quilt supply. When a group of women gather for quilting, it is surprising how few in the group know anything about quilt making. About this, there is much to learn.

If you are using home carded wool as a filler, you will find that from 125-150 carded rolls or bats are needed, depending on how thick you want to make the quilt. Do not make the quilt too thick, for it will be difficult to quilt and later to wash. When it is taken from the frames the quilt will be much thicker than it seems to be while quilting.

As you card your wool, lay your batts in heaps of 25 each. Roll these in a newspaper and

## Going to make a quilt? Here are useful tips

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

put away. In this way, it is easy to estimate the quilt requirements. A large paper bag in which a suit comes from the cleaners, makes a good container for these bundles of wool.

If you are making a pieced quilt with an extra border all around, be sure to make the plain border of extra strong material, for it gets twice the wear that a quilt gets further in.

Flour sacks 36" square can be bought from the baker, and when bleached and tinted they

make nice quilt linings. Five bags makes up into a lining 72"x84", with 12" from one bag left over.

Do not be afraid to mark your quilt with a soft lead pencil. By the time the quilt is bound, all the marks will have disappeared.

If there is more than one quilter, have two or more spools of thread. Remember, that, like other things, thread is not what it used to be, and No. 30 is none too coarse. When you break off a needle length from the spool, leave a long piece of thread unwound from the spool. Then, if the spool slips away from you as it often does, you will still have the thread. If you have difficulty threading needles, go to a good light and thread several needles onto the thread without breaking off. When you want a needle of thread, just shove the extra needles towards the spool, and break off the thread with one needle. Always use short, or

tailor's needles for quilting. They do not break readily, and it is always easier to take short stitches with a short needle.

Even with a quilting bee, few quilts are finished in one day. If the quilt is in the way and you happen to have a wood ceiling, fasten four screw hooks into the ceiling, about 84" apart for the length of the quilt, and about 60" for the width. Cover the quilt from the bottom with a sheet, bringing it up over each side, then cover the top and let the sides come down over. Put a strong looped cord over the end of each side frame and raise the quilt to the ceiling by looping these cords over the hooks. The quilt is out of the way until you are ready to quilt again.

If you have much quilting to do, especially if you quilt by the fan pattern, make yourself a marker. This will make quick work of marking, and the fans will be uniform. To make a marker, get a small 12" school ruler, and with a brace and small bit bore eight holes, each 1 1/2" apart. Start the first hole 1 1/2" from the end of ruler, and make this hole small, for a large headed pin to go through. Make the other holes large enough for a pencil to go through, or for chalk.

To mark, use a pin with a large head, like an old time hat pin, though a shorter one is better. Insert this through the small hole in ruler and put the pin down through the corner of the quilt. Put your chalk or pencil through the next hole and move the ruler around to form a half circle. After that, mark each half circle according to ruler holes, until your fan is as large as you wish. Unless you have a long reach you will not use the last hole in the ruler for marking. Always start to mark from the right hand corner. When one side is marked across, then start at the right hand corner of the other side and mark in the same way.

### THE CASE OF THE Frightened Matron



She thinks she has been stabbed, but it was just the feel of this coil from her mattress

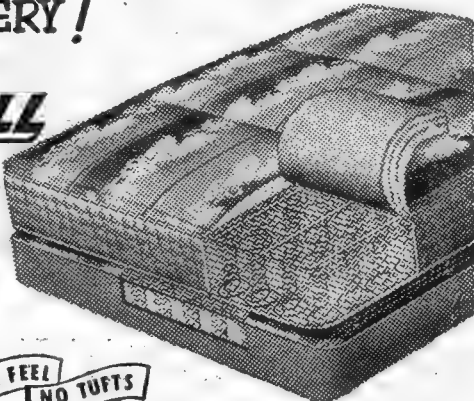
It's NO MYSTERY!

If She Slept on a

**PARKHILL**

*Triple Cushion*

the flex-o-lator construction would protect her against coil-feel.



NO LUMPS NO SAG NO COIL FEEL NO TUFTS

NOTE THE SMOOTH EASILY-CLEANED SURFACE

SEE YOUR **PARKHILL** DEALER FOR THE FINEST MATTRESS MONEY CAN BUY

P52-4

### No milk there:



Norman Haugen of Raymond had his camera handy when this calf tried to get some nourishment from its tail and found it very unappetizing. He won \$5 for the picture.

# Blue Ribbon Tea



HOW

AND HOW



5127

Quality - moderately priced



## Storing baked food in home freezers

A NUMBER of housewives have enquired about using their home freezer for the storage of baked goods. Miss E. Stevenson, Home Economist at the Experimental Station, Morden, Man. has conducted a large number of experiments on the storage of frozen pies and cakes and has the following comments to make:

Many pies and cakes, if properly prepared, and wrapped, will remain in excellent condition for a year or more at 0°F. It is poor practice, however, to tie up storage space in this manner for more than two or three months. One of the chief reasons for freezing pies and cakes in the home is to have the food almost ready to serve when required. Such foods are a distinct convenience in times of emergency. The housewife can save much time in meal preparation if she can prepare and freeze a number of cakes and pies when other duties are slack.

Baked products normally have a longer storage life than unbaked products. Baked pastry, stored as such, is superior to unbaked pastry. Pastries made with oils tend to crumble after freezer storage. Fruit pies other than apple are generally superior if wrapped and frozen unbaked. To prepare for table use, such pies are simply unwrapped and baked about 10 minutes longer than an unfrozen pie. Pies which are baked before freezing and then thawed more nearly represent a day-old pie. Thawing of baked pies is accomplished in about 2 hours at room temperature or 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Color in apple pies is retained much better if the pie is baked before freezing. Pumpkin and squash pies store well after baking. The filling may, if des-

ired, be prepared and frozen separately then thawed, beaten, added to the pie shell and baked when required. Meringue-type pies tend to shrink and toughen in freezing. Minute tapioca is recommended as a thickener for juicy fruit pies which are frozen unbaked.

Plain cakes and variations including orange, spice, chocolate, gingerbread and banana store well if baked before freezing. Unbaked batters also store well for short periods of time. A

double-acting baking powder is recommended. Angel food, sponge and chiffon cakes freeze satisfactorily for a limited storage time. The unbaked batters of these lose their stability rapidly in freezer storage. Fudge frostings and other frostings and fillings made with confectioner's sugar freeze well. Boiled types tend to crack and become undesirable.

Aluminum foil is highly recommended as a wrapping material for frozen pies and cakes. Products should be thoroughly chilled, then wrapped carefully and frozen. An inverted pie plate should be used to protect the top of the pie before wrapping and storing.

## Fun in a tub



Mrs. J. H. Spence of Weyburn, Sask., sent us this picture of Sanda and Heather Shields and Gwen Peterson making a lark out of bath-time.

## Even bees work in shifts

HOW many bee-hours of labor go into the production of one pound of honey?

Bee experts have been trying to find the answer to this question for almost half a century and all of them come up with a different answer. One father and son team, after 40 years of observing bees under varying conditions, credit each working field bee with an average day of eight hours gathering honey at the rate of 20 flowers per minute and 20 minutes an average trip.

Another authority, reports C-I-L Agricultural News, rates bee activity slightly lower. He states that a bee often visits 10 to 20 flowers per minute and makes only 10 trips a day. If it were possible for a single bee to gather all the nectar for one pound of honey at this rate, it would have to work 365 days a year for more than eight years.

## Let your youngsters have fun at bathtime!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

THE main purpose of the bath is to get clean, of course, but children aren't nearly as interested in that as they are in the fun they can have when splashing about in the clean soapsuds. And it is a good idea to let them have fun in the tub because if they do they will look forward to bath-time, rather than dreading it.

Plan to have them take baths when you won't have to hurry them up to get ready to go here or there, or hop into beds for their naps. Adults know what relaxation they get from lolling a little in a warm tub of soapy

water so let the children have as much pleasure even though theirs will probably be more active. Mothers can spare a little of their special bubble-bath once in a while to help little daughter feel "glamorous" and grown-up.

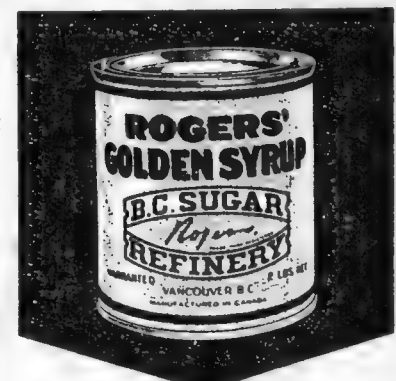
One thing should be a part of bathtime, though, and that is leaving the bath-tub clean and shining and if mothers start the youngsters feeling that this is a part of the bath, there'll be no trouble about it being done as a matter of course. Once the habit is established it will stay with the little "bathing-beauties!"



SAVE UP TO \$15.00

Test your eyes at home with our HOME EYE TESTER. See far and near. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send name, address, age for 30 Day Trial Offer. Free

FREE Eye Tester. Latest Style. Catalog and full information. Agents Wanted VICTORIA OPTICAL CO., Dept. K280, 276 1/2 Yonge St., TORONTO, 2, ONT.



A WONDERFUL  
*Quick Energy*  
FOOD

GOOD SO MANY WAYS!

**ROGERS'  
GOLDEN  
SYRUP**



### MUSTARD PICKLED ONIONS

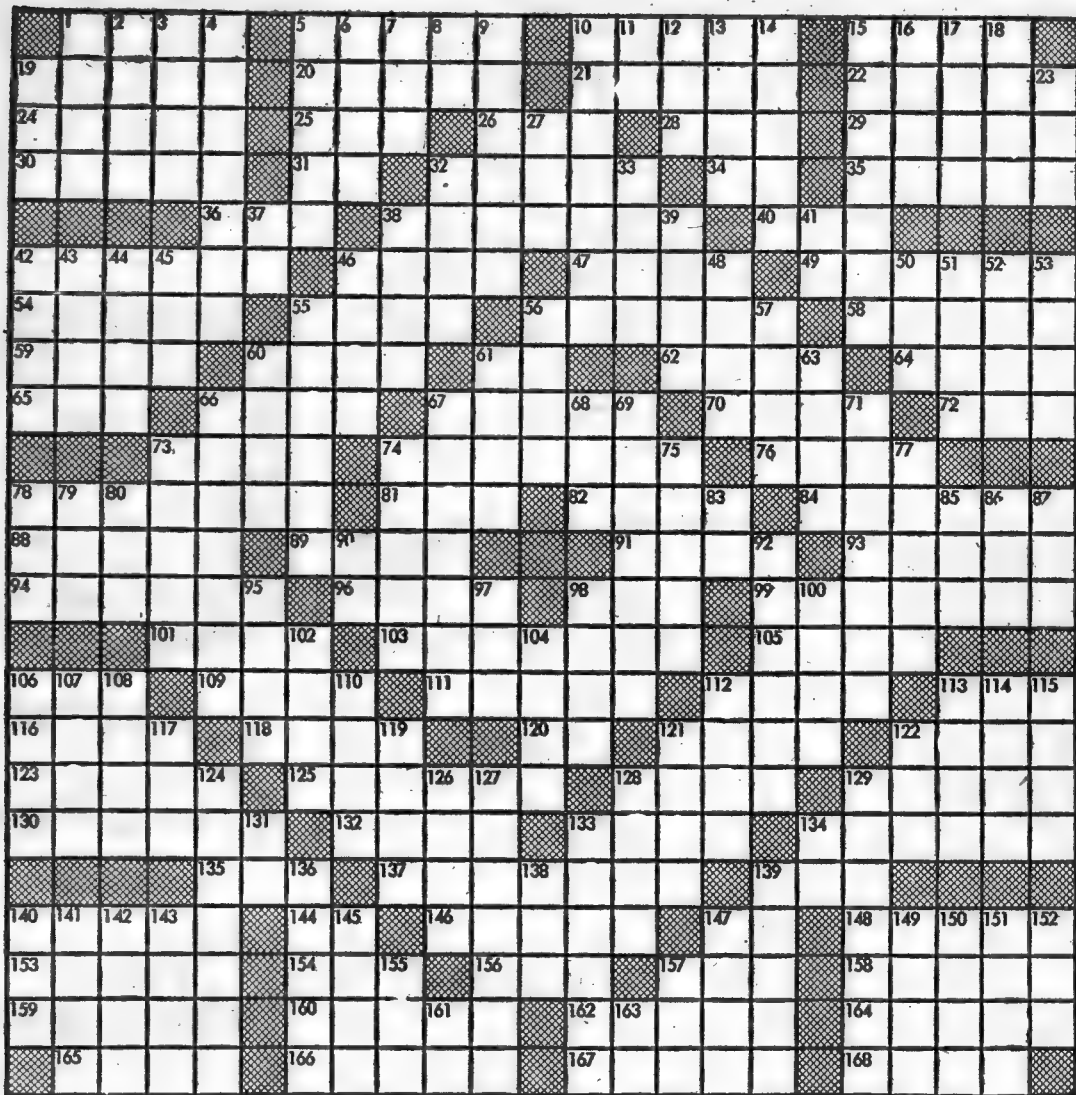
3 lbs. peeled, sliced white onions  
1 teaspoon salt  
3 cups vinegar  
3 teaspoons Keen's Mustard  
2 cups granulated sugar  
4 tablespoons mixed pickling spices

Cover onions with boiling water. Let stand for 10 mins. Drain. Cover with ice water and let stand for 30 mins. Drain, sprinkle with salt, place in hot sterilized jars. Tie spices in cheesecloth, place in uncovered pan with vinegar, mustard and sugar. Simmer for 10 mins. Remove spice bag and pour hot liquid over onions. Seal immediately. Makes 4 pints.

K50H

**Keen's**  
D.S.F.  
**MUSTARD**

# OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



## HORIZONTAL

- |                           |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1 Band                    | 62 A stool pigeon (slang)                                   | 113 Carpenter's tool                     |
| 5 Puts away in some place | 64 Unsorted wheat flour of India                            | 116 Wings                                |
| 10 To suspect             | 65 Kind of tree   | 118 Shakespearean king                   |
| 15 Rotating pieces        | 66 Kitchen utensils   | 120 Plural ending                        |
| 19 The parsonage          | 67 One priggishly attentive to propriety                    | 121 Character in Spenser's Faerie Queene |
| 20 Article of faith       | 70 Employa  | 122 Man                                  |
| 21 To bury                | 72 Consume  | 123 Round hill (Sp.)                     |
| 22 Baking places          | 73 Operatic selection                                       | 125 Tendencies                           |
| 24 Agreeable fragrance    | 74 Fur-bearing animal (pl.)                                 | 128 Suggestions                          |
| 25 Anglo-Saxon coin       | 76 Hindu charitable gift                                    | 129 Mine entrances                       |
| 26 Ethiopian title        | 78 Man's name   | 130 Made destitute                       |
| 28 A compass point        | 81 Entire   | 132 To scorch                            |
| 29 To deserve             | 82 Pertaining to tides                                      | 133 Small rug                            |
| 30 Russian city           | 84 Having rows  | 134 Ribbed wool fabric                   |
| 31 Article                | 88 With full force  | 135 Kind of tree                         |
| 32 The aforesaid thing    | 89 Seed covering  | 137 A dealer in cattle (pl.)             |
| 34 Pigeon pea             | 91 Cut short  | 139 Pike-like fish                       |
| 35 Gets ready for         | 93 Feminine name  | 140 To lower                             |
| 36 Suitable               | 94 To choose  | 141 King of Bashan                       |
| 38 Kind of fortification  | 96 Let it stand   | 142 Combat between two persons (pl.)     |
| 40 Fasten                 | 98 Consumed   | 147 Chinese measure                      |
| 42 To bring to conflict   | 99 Located  | 148 Presses                              |
| 44 Melody                 | 101 Part of book  | 153 Kind of eating place                 |
| 47 To get up              | 103 Attempts  | 154 High mountain                        |
| 49 Retail shops           | 105 Ventilates  | 156 Obtain                               |
| 51 Volcano in Martinique  | 106 Once around track                                       | 157 Prefix before                        |
| 55 German philosopher     | 109 Male offspring  | 158 Valleys                              |
| 56 Not acute              | 111 Embraced opinions of one party in opposition to another | 159 To idolize                           |
| 58 Lift spirits up        |   | 160 Sound of horse                       |
| 59 A nome in Greece       |   | 162 American Indian (pl.)                |
| 60 Falls behind           |   | 164 Herb of carrot family                |
| 61 Aloft                  |   | 165 River of France                      |
|                           |   | 166 Upper house of French parliament     |
|                           |   | 167 A fruit (pl.)                        |
|                           |   | 168 Boys                                 |

## VERTICAL

- |  |   |                             |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 Sudanese                               | 51 To estimate                                    | 107 Succulent plant         |
| 2 In a little while                      | 52 Girl's name                                    | 108 Small salmon            |
| 3 Doctrines                              | 53 Chair  | 110 Hearing organs          |
| 4 An allowance for certain kind of waste | 55 South Sea Islander                             | 112 European mountain chain |
| 5 Weasel                                 | 56 Musical composition                            | 113 Levantine ketch         |
| 6 Gull-like bird                         | 57 Irish Gaelic                                   | 114 Singing voice           |
| 7 Tierra del Fuego                       | 60 Secular  | 115 A direction             |
| 8 Pronoun                                | 61 Russian mountain range                         | 117 Before                  |
| 9 To walk with long, measured steps      | 63 County in Michigan                             | 119 Ancient Jewish measure  |
| 10 To annoy                              | 66 Sons of a sovereign                            | 121 River islands           |
| 11 Preposition                           | 67 Missiles                                       | 122 1501 (Rom. num.)        |
| 12 American Indian                       | 68 Lair   | 124 One who proffers        |
| 13 Curve                                 | 69 Chosen   | 126 An ointment             |
| 14 Negotiate                             | 71 Mariners                                       | 127 Dryness                 |
| 15 Vile                                  | 73 Airy spirit in Shakespeare's Tempest           | 128 Covers with pitch       |
| 16 To state                              | 74 Tarries  | 129 Act of reaching a place |
| 17 Simple                                | 75 Business transactions                          | 131 Syllable of scale       |
| 18 To cut at one stroke                  | 77 Encounters                                     | 133 Liquefied by heat       |
| 19 Chart                                 | 78 Dance step                                     | 134 Symbol for tantulum     |
| 23 Thoroughfares (abbr.)                 | 79 Form over which hollow metal objects were made | 136 Kind of horse (pl.)     |
| 27 Town among the Bontoc Igorots         | 80 Metal cymbals                                  | 138 Letter of alphabet      |
| 32 Small depression                      | 83 3,1416   | 139 Hazard an opinion       |
| 33 Death notice                          | 85 To decay                                       | 140 Girl's name             |
| 37 Hebrew letter                         | 86 Compass point                                  | 141 Offers                  |
| 38 Operates                              | 87 Child for father                               | 142 Ox of the Celebes       |
| 39 Chinese measure unit                  | 90 Rupees (abbr.)                                 | 143 Serous fluid (pl.)      |
| 41 Exists                                | 92 Religious songs                                | 145 Merriment               |
| 42 Fencing sword                         | 95 Caudal appendage                               | 147 Woody plant             |
| 43 Girl's nickname                       | 97 Prefix: three                                  | 149 Genus of frogs          |
| 44 A light (slang)                       | 98 The birds                                      | 150 Feted                   |
| 45 Roman bronze                          | 100 Kind of cotton                                | 151 Headland                |
| 46 Labels                                | 102 To worry                                      | 152 Compass point           |
| 48 Sold birth-right to Jacob             | 104 Old March date                                | 155 Transfix                |
| 50 Palm leaf (var.)                      | 106 Young of certain animal                       | 157 Excavation              |
|  |   | 161 State (abbr.)           |
|  |   | 163 Sun god                 |

(Solution next month)

## How much is a cow worth?

HOW much do you make from cows that average about 2 gallons of 4%-butterfat milk a day?

Slightly less than nothing, says the USDA.

A cow like that is a 200-pound-butterfat cow. And these animals don't pay their way. If you find that hard to believe, says the USDA, look at the national DHIA figures for last year:

A 200-pound cow ate \$131 worth of feed. She brought in \$121 above that, but in the long run feed costs are about half of the cost of dairying, according to DHIA records. That means that the 2-gallon cow giving 4%-butterfat milk loses you about \$10 a year.

This isn't just a recent result of high farm costs, either, says the USDA. Their figures show that in 1932 a 200-pound cow was losing her owner \$4 a year.

In Iowa, last year, actual farm records show that farmers lost \$2 on every 200-pound cow they owned. There, they figured costs, other than feed and labor, at \$75 a year.

That brings up the question of how much a cow is worth. Using the Iowa figures, a 300-pound cow makes you a \$65 profit. So one 300-pound cow would be worth any number of 200-pound cows that you could name.

A 400-pound cow in Iowa was worth two of the 300-pound cows, in terms of profit for the year. A 500-pound cow was worth more than three 300-pound cows; and a 600-pound cow was worth 4½ of the 300-pound critters.

Looking at it another way, a 300-pound Iowa cow pays her owner about 65 cents an hour for his work. A 400-pound cow pays \$1.35; a 500-pound cow, \$2.06; and a 600-pound cow, \$3.00 an hour.

## Corn magic

HERE'S a tip or two on preparing the most delicious roasted corn this side of heaven! Here's how...

● Dehusk, brush each cob with melted butter, sprinkle liberally with salt and pepper to taste and a little paprika for eye appeal...

● Then wrap each ear in Aluminum Household Foil and place on the rack in a 400° preheated oven. About thirty minutes of unattended baking will bring the corn to its tender best...

● Seasoning the cold corn allows the flavor of the butter and condiments to soak right into every succulent kernel on each cob. And the rich flavor is sealed in...

● There are no pans to wash... no oven to clean. And you serve the corn wrapped in the cooking foil so that each ear is hot and buttery for "Seconds", maybe "Thirds".



# My uncle Jim vanquished the Amazon

By HARRY J. BOYLE

I NEVER attend a fowl supper without remembering the time my Uncle Jim re-established himself as the professional chairman of the social functions of our church. Uncle Jim, who had a taste of public life as a school trustee, managed to corner the chairmanship of the concert after the fowl supper one year, and he worked hard to keep it.

His task became accepted by the congregation with the same resignation which they displayed for the fact that winter would follow autumn. After disposing of the regular talent of a lady whistler, a violin recital by the preacher's wife, the school children singing patriotic songs and a reading by Miss Coralie Aberthwist, my uncle would peer hopefully into the audience.

"How about a song, Jim?" a crony would call it.

The chairman would squirm a little and finally agree. His songs were all of the vintage of "I've Got No Use For the Women," and "Red River Valley." His credentials for this were the fact that he had homesteaded in the West as a young man. His singing made up with gusto what it lacked in the way of quality and rendition.

My mother accepted his chairmanship as an annual cross which she had to bear. A stout lady, bearing a startling resemblance to one of Christopher Columbus' ships, moved to the village one year and set up as a music teacher. She managed to get the chairmanship of the concert after the fowl supper. Uncle Jim was in a towering rage.

This was next to heresy. Uncle Jim was quiet at the dinner table. Mother was secretly happy, but she was determined that he would go as a patron of the fowl supper concert.

"Jim, if you don't go to that supper they'll know you're put out."

"Now, look, Milly, it's not that at all. My leg is kicking up where I broke it the time the horse pitched me."

By bedtime he was still adamant. Next morning, however, he was a changed man. He smiled at mother over breakfast and announced that he was going after all. Later that day I saw him in an urgent huddle with my brother. My brother in turn spent a furtive afternoon dodging around the corn shocks in the field. When I tried to find out what he was doing he chased me back to the barn.

Well, we went to the fowl supper. Grandfather drove in by himself and took my brother along with him. Mother told father how relieved she was to find that Uncle Jim wouldn't be singing his songs again. Father grunted:

"It's a strange thing to me

that Jim is giving up this easily."

Mother looked uneasy but by the time we got to the fowl supper she seemed to have recovered. It was a good fowl supper. Ed. Peabody ate two pieces of apple pie, two pieces of pumpkin pie and two pieces of Tuly Henderson's blueberry pie.

When the supper ended, Uncle Jim was on hand to usher us all up to the front row. He confided to my mother that he wanted to do this because he didn't want anybody to think he was jealous over the loss of the chairmanship. As a matter of fact he made quite a production out of going up to the front of the hall. The more waving and handshaking he did, the more concern appeared on my mother's face.

The concert started with a long-winded speech by Miss Coralie Aberthwist. She introduced a ladies' quartet. They had just reached the first uncertain note when pandemonium broke loose. Fat ladies were flying in all directions. Uncle Jim was on the stage in a matter of seconds. He scooped up two mice and chased some more across the stage. Then he started to go back to his seat.

Order was restored. Somebody yelled for Uncle Jim to act as chairman. He was only, slightly reluctant. When he finally walked up to the stage he made a short speech, picked up the paper which Miss Aberthwist had dropped and dramatically adjusted his glasses. There was a pause while he examined the list. The hall had quietened down and the ladies had climbed down from the chairs and everything was set for Uncle Jim to proceed. The preacher's wife tiptoed up the side aisle carrying her violin.

Then we heard to the horror of my mother, a loud stage whisper from my brother who was somewhere behind the curtains of left wing of the stage:

"Uncle Jim, what'll I do with the rest of the mice?"

My mother has never quite recovered from the incident but the congregation forgave Uncle Jim and he was chairman of the concert the following year.



"About that little mistake in your bookkeeping, Miss Smith. \$78,000 did you say?"

# FEED



## A PROFITABLE PARTNER IN HOG PRODUCTION

MONEY-MAKER Hog Feeds in partnership with good stock and careful management have a reputation for producing good profits. In specific tests and on-the-farm experiments the application of MONEY-MAKER feeds has resulted in bringing hogs to peak market condition six to eight weeks sooner — SAVING FEED AND LABOR COSTS and improving the grade.

Put MONEY-MAKER to a test on your next lot of pigs! See your Local U.G.G. Elevator Agent or MONEY-MAKER dealer for particulars—NOW!

Match your good management and quality stock with these tested MONEY-MAKER FEEDS:



### PIG STARTER and PIG GROWER



### SOW and PIG STARTER SUPPLEMENT



### HOG CONCENTRATE or HOG FATTENER

ALL QUALITY PRODUCTS MADE BY

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

46 Years in Service to Farmers and Stockmen

# HARVEST

## SPECIAL

WHILE THEY LAST

# 10%

# OFF

PLUS PREPAID FREIGHT

500 ONLY

# RENN GRAIN LOADERS

Due to favorable purchases of materials we are able to make this SPECIAL OFFER ON THIS LOT ONLY. ORDER NOW AND SAVE.

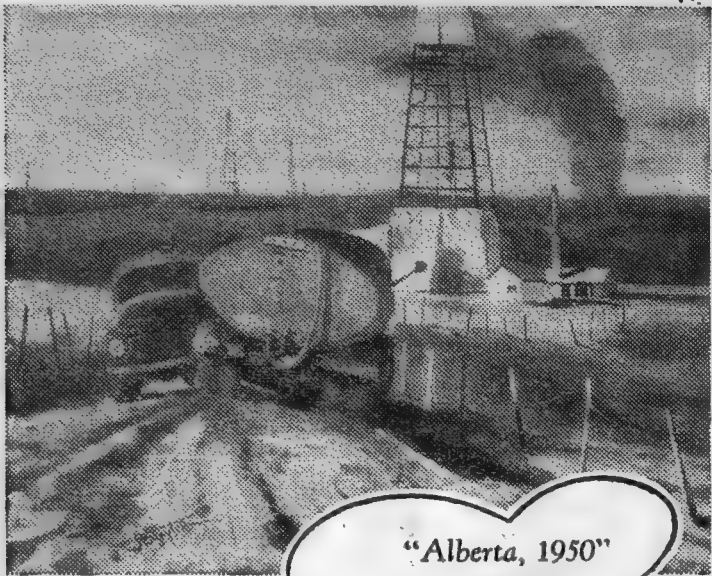
PHONE — WIRE — WRITE —

## Perfection Machine Works Ltd.

5th Avenue and 3rd Street East, CALGARY, Alta.

Phone 24045

Phone 24046



"Alberta, 1950"

J. B. Taylor

**YOUR  
BEST  
SECURITY  
IS**

**Alberta's  
FUTURE**

Roads have improved, fields have been better defined, more discoveries have been made since Professor Taylor pointed this impression of 1950's hustling oil business. And the future looks brighter yet!

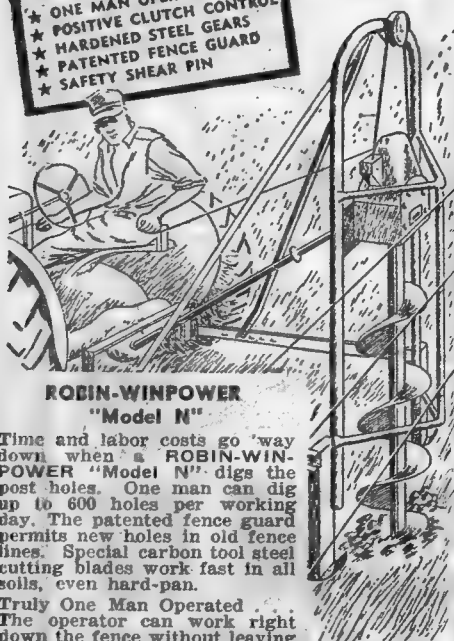
Backed by such resources, and making solid progress each year are your Treasury Branches. They offer service not only to the oil industry, but a wide diversity of business aids to every resident of the Province. Get to know your Treasury Branch Manager—soon!

*Your Provincial*  
**TREASURY BRANCHES**

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

## ROBIN-WINPOWER POST HOLE DIGGER OUTPERFORMS THEM ALL

- ★ ONE MAN OPERATION
- ★ POSITIVE CLUTCH CONTROL
- ★ HARDENED STEEL GEARS
- ★ PATENTED FENCE GUARD
- ★ SAFETY SHEAR PIN



**ROBIN-WINPOWER  
"Model N"**

Time and labor costs go way down when a ROBIN-WINPOWER "Model N" digs the post holes. One man can dig up to 600 holes per working day. The patented fence guard permits new holes in old fence lines. Special carbon tool steel cutting blades work fast in all soils, even hard-pan.

Truly One Man Operated... The operator can work right down the fence without leaving the tractor seat. Heavy welded Steel Frame... Special Hardened Cut Steel Gears with sealed-in lubrication... Rolled Bearings Throughout... Replaceable Cutting Blades... Easy to mount.

The finest and most complete post hole digger line on the market.

### ROBIN-WINPOWER "Model H" Post Hole Digger

delivers outstanding service at lower cost. Easy to dig clean holes at any desired angle or vertical holes on sloping ground.

Another "Best Seller" ROBIN "Super D" Post Hole Digger with hand-controlled clutch giving one-man operation at the digger head. The ROBIN "Super D" attaches to any make of farm tractor, truck or jeep with power take-off. Instant "Stop or Go" action. Stops the moment pressure is released on handles. ROBIN universal joints and telescoping drive give ample room to spot this digger without moving the tractor. Digs anywhere... uphill, downhill, into corners, along fence lines.

ROBIN Standard Post Hole Digger... lower in price... high in performance... fills a wide demand for a reliable digger at a modest price.

**FULL INFORMATION ON REQUEST.**

**THE ROBIN-WINPOWER LINE HAS EVERYTHING**  
We will gladly tell you more about it...

**ROBINSON MACHINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
CALGARY (Head Office and Factory) (Warehouse) REGINA

## There's no substitute For the old country school

By KATHERINE HOWARD

WITH the advent of consolidated and centralized schools, the huge yellow school buses roaring along the newly gravelled roads, and imposing community halls catering to the entertainment of the rural young people, a characteristic feature of the rural district disappears.

The little white school house is no more. Almost every week you may see the advertisement of the sale of some country school house and the adjoining land. With a feeling of nostalgia for the old days you read, "Wild Rose Creek school house, situated 2 miles from the hamlet of Linderby, 10 miles from the village of Exham. For sale by tender... Apply S.D. No. 123..."

As you read, a wistful recollection of the days gone by, comes to you. For, only a matter of a couple of decades ago, the old school house was the focal point of the community.

Not only was it the seat of learning, where every morning, a straggling group of children came, "Creeping like snail, unwillingly to school," but it was the place where everyone in the community gathered for amusement, for information, for social intercourse, and on Sundays, for Divine Service.

Here, in the little building, on the cold and frosty nights of the long winters, the dances were held. Lights from the coal-oil lanterns streamed from windows out onto the snow. The old-timer, with his violin, played the old tunes with vigor and enthusiasm, and anyone who could, or thought he could, "Chorded" an accompaniment on the wheezy old harmonium that was pushed back against the wall to make more room.

Great Fun

There certainly wasn't much

room for the company collected! But nobody minded. Young and old joined in the square dances, and if the place were small, so much the better to hear the voice of the "Caller", as he shouted above the merry music of the fiddle, "Birdie in the center and four hands 'round'."

In the corner by the old heater, where a wash-boiler of coffee bubbled fragrantly, the women opened the boxes of sandwiches they had brought from home, and cut the chocolate cakes and raisin pies into pieces. The boxes containing the thick white china cups were passed around. Supper was served, and after everyone had eaten his fill, a collection was taken up for the music makers.

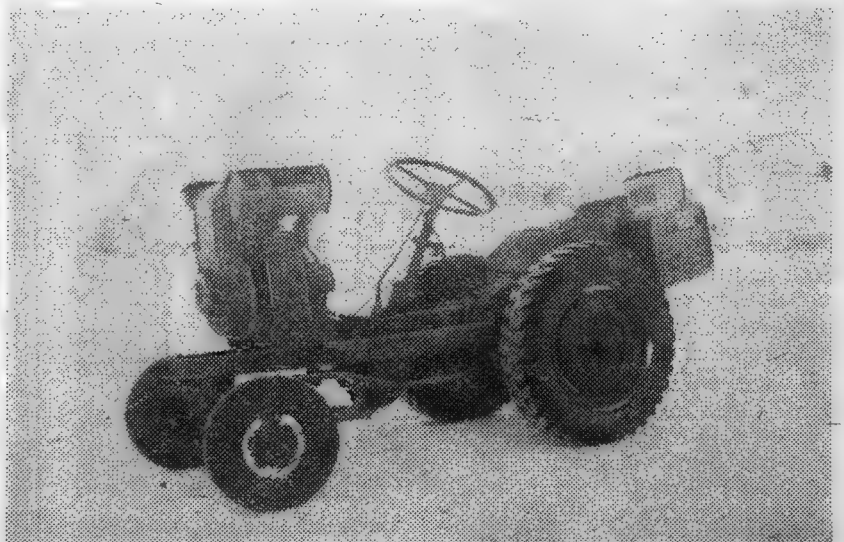
At 12 o'clock, after the fun was over, tired people climbed into the waiting sleigh boxes, or the occasional and rare model T. car and went off singing into the night. Some of the members of the community stayed behind and cleaned up.

Because the next day was Sunday, and a student minister would be coming many miles to hold Church Service in the little school. So desks and benches were pushed back into place, and the old harmonium was dragged from the wall and given its place of honor beside the battered old desk the teacher used from Monday to Friday.

The atmosphere in the little school house changed within a few hours, as the worshippers gathered in the only available building they possessed for their purpose. And as their voices rang out in the old hymns, the spirit that dwells in churches everywhere, enveloped them with its blessing.

Political meetings, too, took place in the school-house. Silver-tongued politicians came and talked to the homesteaders, who, sitting uncomfortably in desks and seats much too small

## Tractor Patch-Up



R. Craig of Clashmoor, Sask., won \$5 for this picture of a unique tractor put together by Roy Barlows.



for them, listened and questioned and debated in their minds on the merits of each speaker and his party. Local government meetings were held, here too, nomination of a spokesman who would represent the interests of the farmers, and interview their member of the legislature in the city, with regard to roads and bridges and work that was necessary for the good of the community. The school-house was always the polling place for municipal and provincial elections, and how happy were the children at those times, when an unexpected holiday appeared on the scene.

Picture shows were held there, and then the school-house was filled to capacity, when some enterprising individual from "Town" brought out films and a machine and showed several reels of a silent and flickering movie.

Then, again, the aspect of the old school-house changed to that of a doctor's office, smelling of disinfectant and novocaine when small-pox threatened and the community gathered there for inoculations.

#### The Last Party

Farewell parties for neighbors who were leaving the district were held in the old school, and the strains of "For Auld Lang Syne," wove a web of unbreakable memories that touched the heart. Parties were held, too, to welcome newcomers

to the community. In those early days, parties were easy to arrange. All you did was pack a basket with food, hitch up the horses, and call for any of your neighbors who lived along the way.

But the brightest and best time in the little school-house was the occasion of the Christmas Concert. Then, colored streamers decorated the ceiling and the walls. Spruce branches wreathed the windows and the Christmas tree glowed in brilliant splendor in the corner. Most of the decorations had been made by clever fingers at home. Strings of rose-hips and cranberries provided the crimson color, and stars of tin-foil spangled the branches. But the silver and white angel at the top of the tree looked down on as happy a group of people as were ever gathered together, and when, after the few pupils who made up the whole school, had sung, or recited, or acted out their little Christmas plays, and Santa Claus made his appearance, excitement was high.

The little school-house knew its moments of tragedy, as well as happiness, however. There was nothing but fear and anxiety and a dreadful apprehension, when the men of the district met there, to begin the search for the neighbor's three-year-old son, who had wandered away into the bush.

But how the building echoed with the glad shouts of the

community when the little fellow, found sleeping under the uprooted stump of a giant spruce tree, was brought back safely to the school-house, in a searcher's strong arms.

An integral part of the lives of the community, that was the old school-house. Now, like every old and precious thing in life, it must give way to progress and youth and a new way of doing. But we, to whom at one time, the old school-house

meant so much will never forget.

The building may be demolished, or carted away beyond our ken, the land on which we watched our children (now grown up and gone too), play contentedly, may be sold to a purchaser to whom it offers and suggests no associations. Still we shall remember, and hold in our hearts, our thoughts and recollections of our little old school-house.

## BUY! SHASTA PUMPS

For efficient, trouble-free operation instal

### SHASTA JET PUMPS and PRESSURE SYSTEMS

for deep or shallow wells. SHASTA is the "peak of quality" and pump performance. SEE for yourself.



**TO FIT YOUR JOB**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TODAY!

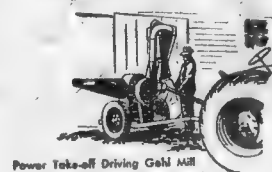
**CREAMERY INDUSTRY SUPPLY LTD.**

1007A - 1st Street East, Calgary, Alberta

## GRIND Anywhere; GRIND Faster with GEHL POWER TAKE-OFF HAMMER MILL DRIVE

This new Gehl Power Take-off and its six V-belt drive avoids the usual power loss and speed variation due to tight tractor belts or belt slippage. It holds the mill steadily to the speed at which grinding action is most effective and further increases the well-known efficiency of the Gehl Mill . . . steps up its grinding capacity as much as 50% with the same power.

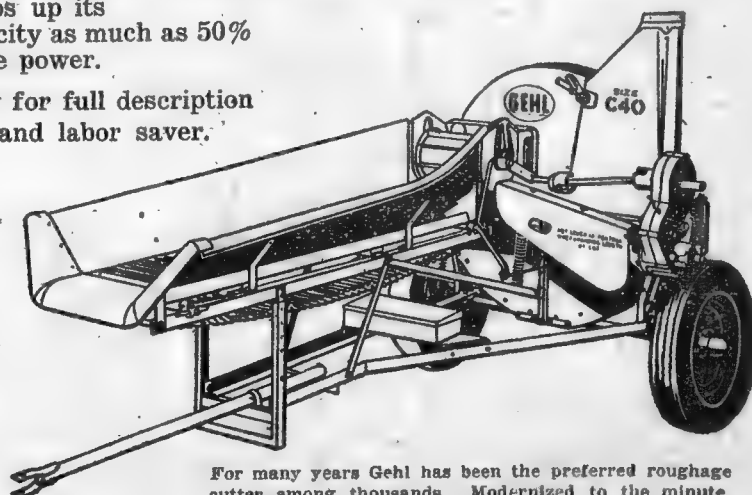
WRITE today for full description of this time and labor saver.



Power Take-off Driving Gehl Mill



Hay Cutter anywhere to grind

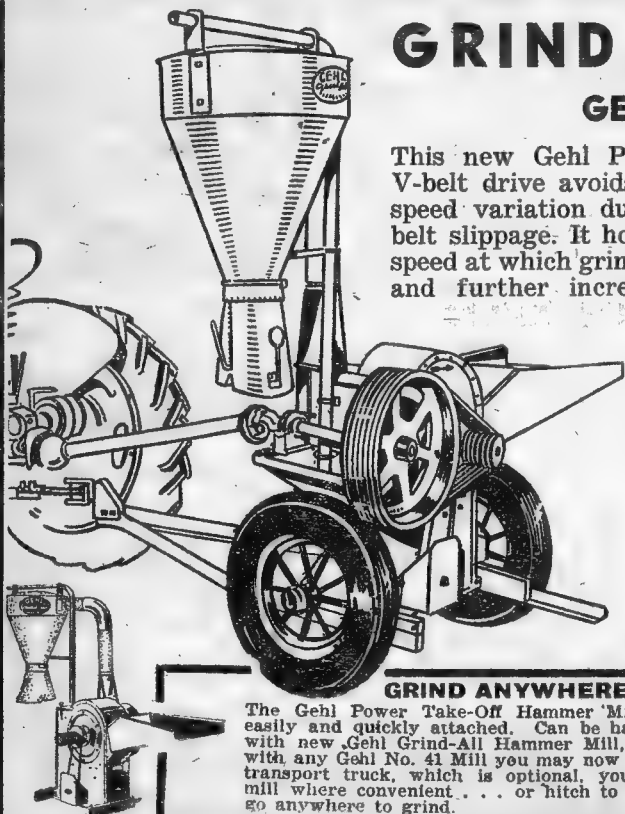


For many years Gehl has been the preferred roughage cutter among thousands. Modernized to the minute, it answers all needs in the best way . . . fast, clean cutting, big capacity with low power requirements.

Write Today for FREE Literature!

**CALGARY FARM MACHINERY LTD.**

507-517 SECOND STREET EAST CALGARY, ALBERTA



#### GRIND ANYWHERE . . .

The Gehl Power Take-Off Hammer Mill Drive is easily and quickly attached. Can be had complete with new Gehl Grind-All Hammer Mill, or for use with any Gehl No. 41 Mill you may now own. With transport truck, which is optional, you can store mill where convenient . . . or hitch to tractor and go anywhere to grind.

**GEHL**  
SINCE 1859

PRONOUNCE IT "GALE"

## THE BEST BUY IS A GEHL HAY CUTTER

And Here's Why

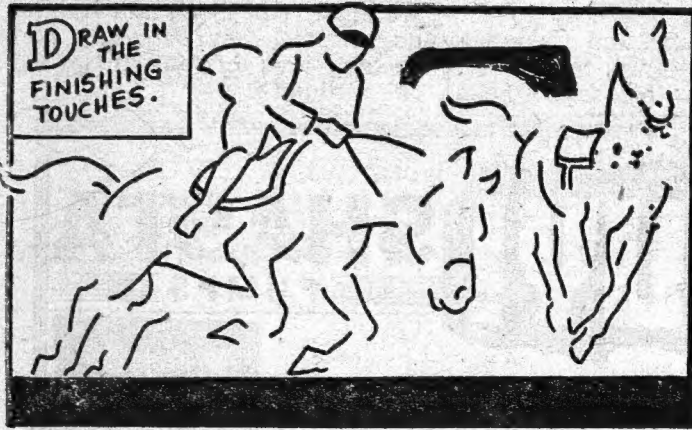
The Gehl gives you proven performance, an unbreakable fly wheel, auto-type transmission, enclosed gears running in oil, ball bearings; big, wide, low feed table, self-feeder roll, easy change length of cut and many other desirable advantages.



# BUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

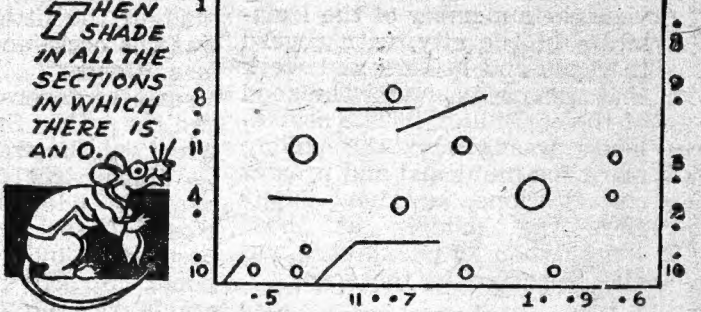
BY  
**A.W. NUGENT**  
THE WORLD'S  
LEADING  
PUZZLEMAKER



WHAT AMERICAN CITY IS SUGGESTED BY THIS REBUS PICTURE?



**WHAT** WILL YOU PRODUCE?  
FIRST USE YOUR PENCIL  
AND RULER TO CONNECT EACH PAIR OF LIKE  
NUMBERED DOTS.



TRY TO IDENTIFY THESE NINE ANIMALS WHOSE NAMES BEGIN WITH EACH LETTER IN THE WORD "SEARCHING".



**SOME HIT AIR.**



REARRANGE THE ABOVE TEN LETTERS TO SPELL A FOUR-WORD SENTENCE SUGGESTED BY THE PICTURE.

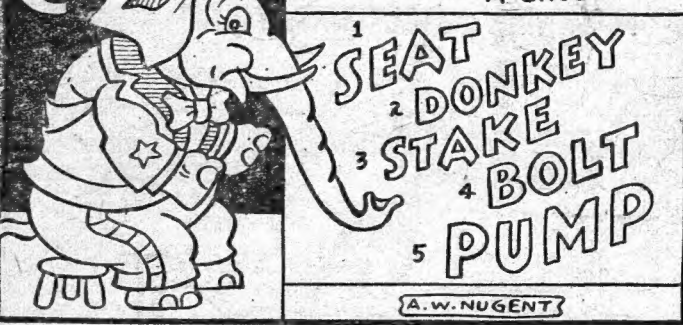
**MYSTIFY** YOUR FRIENDS WITH THIS CLEVER MIND-READING TRICK.

ASK THEM TO CHOOSE A CERTAIN NUMBER AFTER YOU LEAVE THE ROOM. UPON RETURNING, YOU PLACE YOUR HANDS AT THE SIDES OF YOUR ASSISTANT'S HEAD, AS IF TO BE READING HIS MIND... HE KNOWS THE NUMBER, AND BY GRITTING HIS TEETH HE CAN MAKE THE MUSCLES OF HIS TEMPLES MOVE, THUS TELLING YOU THE NUMBER.

IF THE CHOSEN NUMBER IS 15 HE GRITS HIS TEETH ONCE, PAUSES A SECOND AND GRITS THEM FIVE MORE TIMES. CATCH ON?

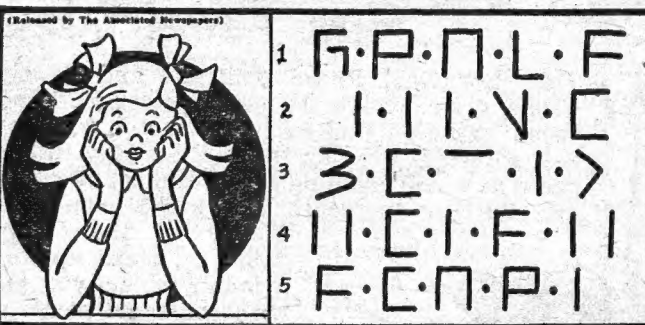


CHANGE ONE LETTER IN EACH GIVEN WORD TO SPELL FIVE ANIMALS WE MAY SEE AT A CIRCUS.

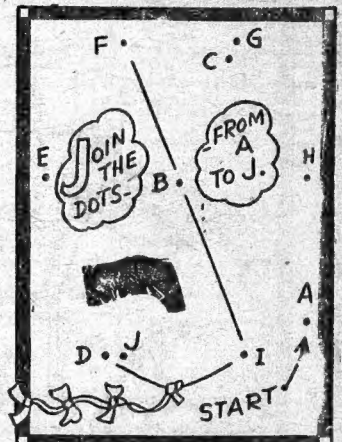


1. SEAL; 2. MONKEY; 3. SNAKE; 4. COLT; 5. PUMA.

ADD JUST ONE STRAIGHT LINE TO EACH INCOMPLETE LETTER TO SPELL THE NAMES OF MARY'S FIVE GIRL FRIENDS. THE DOTS SEPARATE THE LETTERS.



1. GRACE; 2. JUNE; 3. BETTY; 4. HELEN; 5. PEARL.



## PLAYTIME

HERE'S AN INTERESTING GAME TWO OR MORE PERSONS CAN PLAY. THE IDEA IS TO MAKE FIVE THREE-LETTER WORDS, USING ONLY THE ABOVE LETTERS, WHOSE ACCOMPANYING NUMBERS WILL TOTAL THE HIGHEST SCORE, TO WIN.

FOR EXAMPLE

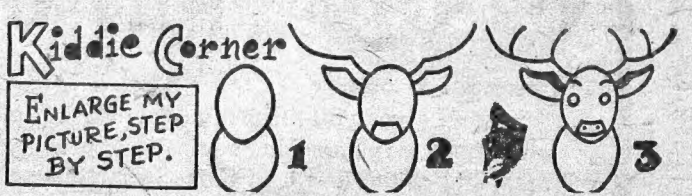
L	A	Y
3	4	5
M	A	P
8	4	2
L	I	T
3	7	6
P	L	Y
2	3	5
P	A	Y
2	4	5
2	0	4
3		
TOTAL		



**PUZZLE SOLUTIONS**

SEARCHING ANIMALS:  
SEAL, EGRET, ARMADILLO, RACCOON, CHIPMUNK, HENNA, IGUANA, NEWT AND GOPHER.

REBUS CITY: INDIANAPOLIS (IN D AN APPLE IS)  
"HIT AIR" WILL SPELL "IT IS A HOMER."  
ALL THE LETTERS IN "SOME"



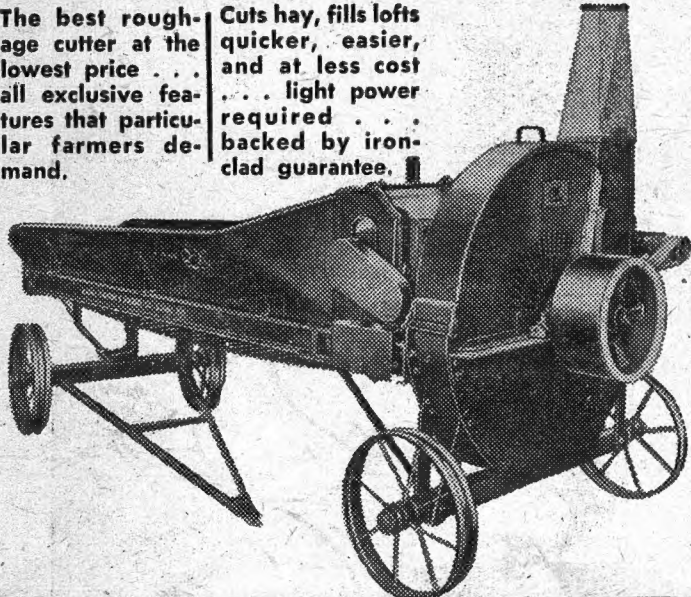


# RIBTOR PRESENTS: THE BEST IN FARM EQUIPMENT

**MORE TONS PER HOUR @ LESS COST PER TON**  
**O.K. ENSILAGE CUTTERS & SILO FILLERS**

The best roughage cutter at the lowest price . . . all exclusive features that particular farmers demand.

Cuts hay, fills silos quicker, easier, and at less cost . . . light power required . . . backed by iron-clad guarantee.



ALGOMA FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO. ALGOMA, WIS. Manufacturers for over 50 Years

**SEE THE O.K. Hammer Mill WITH Portable POWER TAKE-OFF DRIVE**

AVAILABLE WITH OR WITHOUT WHEELS AND AXLE

INCREASES CAPACITY UP TO 50%



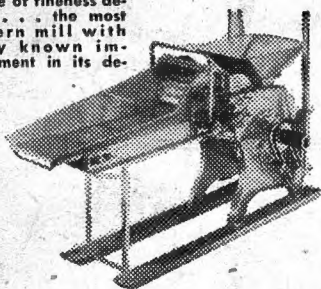
Check These Superior Features:

- DOES AWAY WITH BELT SLIPPAGE
- ELIMINATES LONG FLAT BELT
- DIRECT DRIVE FROM POWER TAKE-OFF
- TRAILER MOUNTED—GRIND ANYWHERE
- NO MORE STAKING DOWN
- TAKEN BEARING WHEELS

- ADJUSTABLE—FITS MOST MILLS
- SHIELDED POWER TAKE-OFF DRIVE
- PUTS NEW LIFE IN YOUR MILL
- SELF-ALIGNING BALL BEARINGS
- EXTRA HEAVY MACHINED V PULLEYS
- SIX HEAVY DUTY V-BELTS
- WELDED STEEL FRAME
- EXTRA HEAVY UNIVERSAL JOINTS

**SEE THE O.K. CUTTER HEAD MILLS**

Grinds any roughage, dry, damp, or frozen, because it cuts first, then grinds to any degree of fineness desired . . . the most modern mill with every known improvement in its design.



**10 REASONS FOR O.K. LEADERSHIP**

1. Oversize SKF double row, self-aligning ball bearings.
2. Hardened steel, reversible, swinging hammers.
3. Non-clog auger and fan.
4. Replaceable liners for longer wear.
5. Quick changing screens.
6. Corrugated concave increases capacity.
7. V-belt drive on auger and fan.
8. Low speed for power saving
9. High carbon steel shaft for maximum strength.
10. Alemite grease fittings.

SEE US NOW FOR FULL DETAILS

of the **O.K.**

**COMPLETE LINE**

**FINGER-TIP Hydraulic Control For Farm Implements**

with these **DOUBLE OUTLET and 2-WAY HYDRAULIC CONVERSION UNITS**

Pump, valve, and tank in one compact, self-contained unit. All units driven from crankshaft or belt pulley leaving power-take-off free. Mounting brackets available for practically all makes of tractors. Pump capacity—10 G.P.M. and 2,000 P.S.I. Cylinder. Hydraulic cylinders available in standard lengths, 8", 10 1/4", 16", 24" strokes and longer.

ALSO AVAILABLE AS INDIVIDUAL UNITS.

**HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS**—Conform to A.S.A.E. and S.A.E. standards for farm implements, can be used as either Double or Single, acting in various lengths.

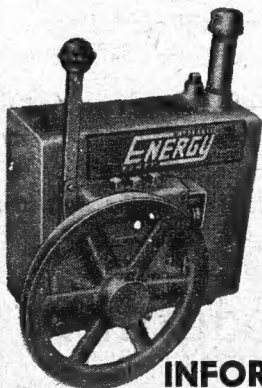
**PUMPS**—Two sizes, 10 gallons per minute or 20 gallons per minute, capable of producing 2,000 P.S.I.

**HOSES**—In any length and size desired.

**TANKS**—In 1 gallon or 2 gallon sizes.

**RENEWABLE COUPLINGS**, 3/4", 1 1/4" and 3/4".

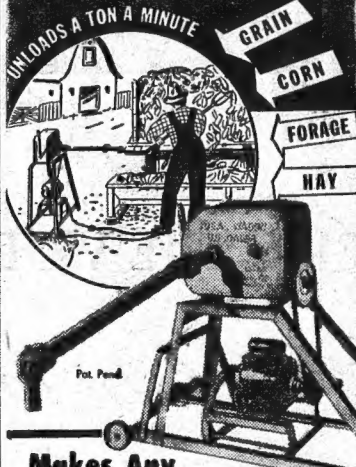
**QUICK BREAK-AWAY COUPLERS, ADAPTORS, ETC.**



SEE US TODAY FOR FULL INFORMATION

**"WILL UNLOAD ANYTHING A WAGON CAN CARRY"**

**NEW! IDEAL Wagon Unloader**



**Makes Any Wagon Self Unloading!**

- Uses either Electric motor or Gas engine.
- Attachments fit any size wagon box.
- Portable — easily moved.

It's low cost, efficient, simple to operate. Power unit pulls false-end gate, unloads wagons right into elevator or blower. Spilled loads eliminated by twelve speed control. New "Continuous Drive" means smoother unloading. Noiseless power unit can be attached anywhere, from either side of the wagon. Now available with convenient foot switch. It's a real work saver. See it today.

**IDEAL FALSE ENDGATE SELF-UNLOADING ATTACHMENTS**

Complete kit for one wagon - 8' power drum supplied - can be cut to exact size. Bearings, clamps, false endgate frame, cable, bolts etc. Per complete set... **\$58.50**

**"Caterpillar"**

**YOUR**

*New and Used Equipment Headquarters*

## 1. CATERPILLAR DIESEL D6 TRACTOR

Equipped with canopy, crankcase guard, front pull-hook, direct lighting. Also has No. 24 Cable Control Unit and Nordheimer angle dozer. At Edmonton. **\$8,000.00**

## 2. CATERPILLAR DIESEL D4 TRACTOR

A standard gauge machine ready for your fall work. A very good buy. See this tractor at our Edmonton Branch. **\$2,750.00**

## 3. CATERPILLAR DIESEL D4 TRACTOR

Here's a big money-maker. Complete with IT4 Traxcavator shovel. Has 75-inch bucket and angle grader. Lighting and starting systems. 30-day warranty. At our Grande Prairie Branch. **\$8,400.00**

## 4. CATERPILLAR DIESEL D2 TRACTOR

This machine is a stand-out! Its condition is 90% of new and the tractor carries our 30-day warranty. It is equipped with crankcase guard and radiator guard, track roller guards, lighting and starting systems, large front idlers. Fitted with a 2A-50 dozer. See at Edmonton. **\$6,720.00**

## 5. CATERPILLAR DIESEL D2 TRACTOR

Inspect this tractor at our Grande Prairie Branch. It carries electric lights and starting. Has 2A-50 dozer, combination power take-off and belt pulley, brush-cutter and stumper. 16-inch tracks. Don't miss it! **\$6,750.00**

## 6. CATERPILLAR DIESEL D2 TRACTOR

The famous, economy-wise D2! Here is a machine ready to go. Has track roller guards and direct lighting. See it at once at our Red Deer Branch. **\$2,800.00**

## 7. CATERPILLAR DIESEL D4 TRACTOR

See this work-horse at Red Deer. Carries lights, starter and crankcase guards. Also 4A dozer with 44 Hydraulic Control and LeTourneau Double Drum Control. **\$8,250.00**

## 8. CATERPILLAR DIESEL D4 TRACTOR

Our Dawson Creek Branch has this one. Has crankcase guard and track roller guards, front pull-hook and Hyster towing winch. **\$4,500.00**

*Clip this Coupon!*

Advertising Manager,  
 UNION TRACTOR &  
 EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.,  
 Calgary, Alberta.  
 Please send me further information on Items No. \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

UT-10-52

**UNION TRACTOR AND EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.**

CALGARY EDMONTON RED DEER and DAWSON CREEK, B.C. GRANDE PRAIRIE LETHBRIDGE GRIMSHAW

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL DEALER OR ORDER DIRECT FROM RIBTOR

**RIBTOR MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD.**

607 - 2nd Street E. Calgary. "THE BEST ADDRESS IN THE WEST FOR VALUE"





Oka Melon—Grown in Quebec. This famed fruit has a luscious fragrance, a delightfully clean taste, and has won the praise of experts as one of the world's finest table melons.

## Seagram TELLS THE WORLD

*"For clean taste... look to Canada"*



"Savour something good from Canada—and you'll discover a particularly pleasing clean taste! This seems only natural from this land of clear northern air—of cool, running waters—of rich, waving grain fields."

\* \* \*

The above illustration and text are from an advertisement now being published by The House of Seagram throughout

the world—in Latin America, Asia, Europe and Africa. This is one of a series of advertisements featuring Canadian scenes and Canadian food specialties. These advertisements are designed to make Canada better known throughout the world, and to help our balance of trade by assisting our Government's efforts to attract tourists to this great land.

The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.

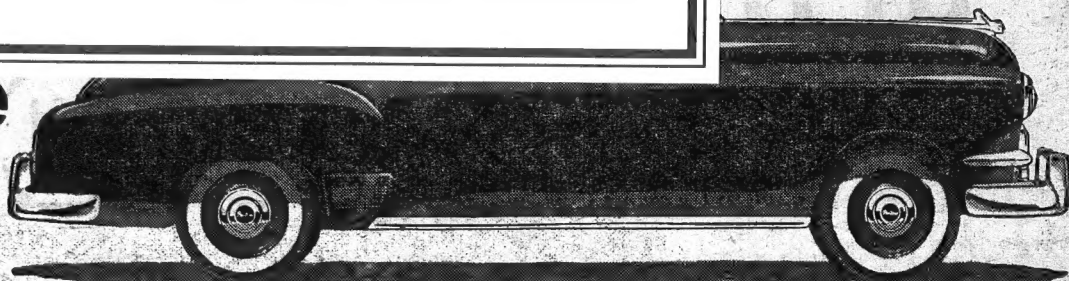
## The House of Seagram



# In the Low-Price Field

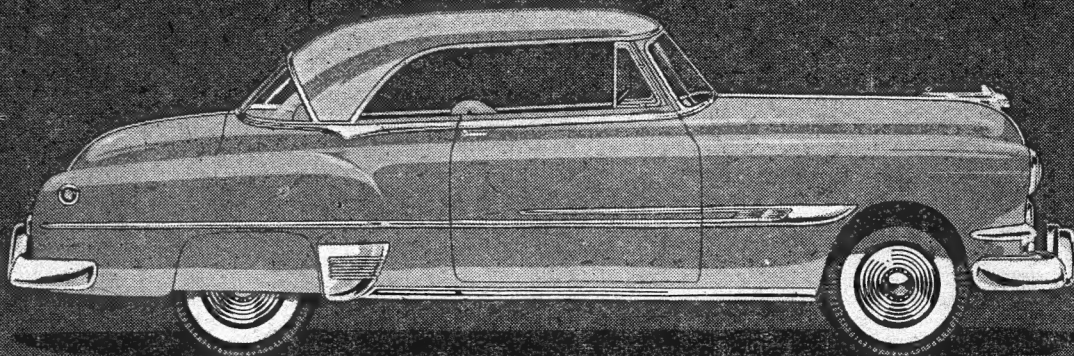


EX LIBRIS  
UNIVERSITATIS  
ALBERTENSIS



*Illustrated—Fleetleader Special 2-Door Sedan*

# In the Luxury Field



*Illustrated—Chieftain Catalina "8"*

**DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR AND FEATURE FOR FEATURE**

*you can't beat* **PONTIAC!**



Yes, there's a Pontiac for every purse and purpose—and every single model gives you the distinctive Silver Streak beauty, the brilliant performance and the matchless riding comfort which puts Pontiac in a class by itself for downright value.

Gorgeous two-tone interior color ensembles, harmonizing perfectly with exterior colors, give new richness and beauty to the Fleetleader Deluxe and Chieftain models. The powerful, high-compression Pontiac "6" and "8"

engines are justly renowned for engineering excellence and operating economy. And remember—only Pontiac offers you a choice of *two* completely automatic transmissions—silk-smooth \*PowerGlide in Fleetleader Deluxe models, and, in Chieftains, the effortless magic of \*Dual-Range Hydra-Matic Drive.

So, for the model you want . . . the driving pleasure you want . . . at the price you want to pay . . . see your Pontiac dealer!

\*Optional at extra cost

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE